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NY court finds Trade Center bomber, accomplices, guilty

NEW YORK (AP) — A US federal jury yesterday found Egyptian cleric Sheikh Omar Abdel-Rahman and nine others guilty of plotting to blow up the World Trade Center and United Nations, kill Egypt's president and destroy vital highway tunnels in New York.

Among the convicted was El Sayyid Nosair, who was found guilty on a racketeering charge in the 1990 killing of radical Rabbi Meir Kahane in New York.

After a week of deliberations, the jury convicted the 10 of seditious conspiracy in the failed bombing plot.

Most of the defendants looked on stonily. But one smirked and another repeatedly yelled, "Allahu akbar."

Abdel-Rahman kept his head bowed, as he had throughout the trial while he listened to an interpreter through headphones. His attorney, Lynne Stewart, cried.

Afterward, she told reporters that the sheikh said: "He's not the first person to go to prison for his beliefs... and he won't be the last."

The verdict concluded a nine-month trial featuring more than 200 witnesses and hundreds of exhibits in a heavily guarded Manhattan courthouse patrolled daily by a bomb-sniffing dog.

Facing a rarely used Civil War-era seditious conspiracy charge, the defendants were accused of plotting bombings and killings to make the US stop supporting Israel and Egypt, two enemies of militant Muslims.

The centerpiece of the plot featured five bombs in 10 minutes, meant to blow up the UN, the Lincoln and Holland tunnels, the George Washington Bridge, and a federal building housing the FBI, according to the government. Video tapes showed defendants mixing bomb ingredients in a Queens garage just before their 1993 arrests.

The government cited proof of telephone contact between the sheikh and bombers of the World Trade Center in New York on February 26, 1993, and transcripts of hundreds of taped conversations in which the blind Egyptian sheikh said, "We must terrorize the enemies of Islam and... shake the earth under their feet."

Members of the Jihad Organization allegedly sought to bring a global holy war to the United States by killing Kahane and bombing the trade center. They then allegedly sought to assassinate Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, bomb five sites in a single day and kidnap or kill other dignitaries. They even discussed kidnapping former US president Richard Nixon and former secretary of state Henry Kissinger.

In 1991, Nosair was acquitted in state court in the Kahane killing but was jailed on related weapons charges.

In the 1980s, the sheikh had been acquitted twice in his homeland of commanding others to kill president Anwar Sadat, who was assassinated in 1981. He was convicted in absentia in 1994 for a role in a 1989 anti-government riot and was sentenced to seven years hard labor.

Defense lawyers argued the FBI created the UN plot to save face after ignoring warnings prior to the trade center attack from informant Emad Salem that a bombing would take place.

Four defendants testified, but not the sheikh.



Policemen drag away some of the 500 Jordan Valley residents who blocked the Allenby Bridge yesterday, to protest concessions made to the Palestinian Authority expanding its control in the Jericho area. (AP)

Likud bill would keep entire Jordan Valley

THE Likud will file a bill proposing sovereignty continuity throughout the Jordan Valley from Beit She'an to the Dead Sea, it announced yesterday.

Likud MK Eliyahu Ben-Elissar said that sovereignty in the Jordan Valley is a part of the Labor platform as well as the Likud's, and he expects coalition MKs to vote in favor of the bill.

Residents of the Jordan Valley settlements are planning further protests in the next few days, similar to yesterday's demonstration during which 500 people blocked the Allenby Bridge to protest concessions given the Palestinian Authority. This morning they are planning to attempt to cross the border into Jordan to demonstrate how porous the borders are.

"This is now a struggle by the residents over their right of existence here," said David Elhayani, head of the Jordan Valley Settlers' Committee. "We have been tricked by everyone, by the whole political echelon, including the prime minister."

HERB KEINON and LIAT COLLINS

Elhayani was one of 18 people arrested yesterday after blocking the bridge. The demonstration frequently turned violent amid confrontations between residents and police. Because of the protest, hundreds of people were kept from crossing for nearly two hours.

The group agreed to disperse after the police released those who were arrested.

According to Elhayani, the government's agreement to declare Zavidat, in the middle of the Jordan Valley, as part of Area B, in which Palestinian police can patrol, and to grant Area C status to the strategic Jiftliq area, flies in the face of promises that the Jordan Valley would remain under Israeli control as the country's eastern security boundary.

"Giving the Jiftliq area C status cuts the Jordan valley in two," Elhayani said. "And giving Area B status to Zavidat means that Palestinian police will be able to move

outside of Jericho."

Elhayani said the residents are also protesting plans to remove IDF roadblocks around Jericho. "It's not as if Jericho is just a city of tourism, and not a refuge for terrorists," Elhayani said, maintaining that lifting the roadblocks will place Jordan Valley residents in danger.

"The concessions ensure that there will not be a continuous Jewish territorial presence," Elhayani said. "It turns us into cantons."

Elhayani said that protests in the region are meant to demonstrate that life will not return to normal until it is made clear that the Jordan Valley will remain under Israeli sovereignty, as the country's eastern security border. He said Jordan Valley residents want a government promise now of what their status will be under the final agreement with the Palestinians.

In addition to the protest at the Allenby Bridge, the schools in the region were closed yesterday.

Rabin: US Jewry not contributing enough

DAVID MAKOVSKY and BAT SHEVA TSUR

AMERICAN Jewry is not providing Israel with sufficient financial assistance to help absorb immigrants from the former Soviet Union, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told reporters on the plane returning from New York yesterday.

It marked his second public slap at American Jewry in the last several days.

Rabin also reiterated his criticism of "marginal" American Jews who lobby Congress against official Israeli policy, saying they had "chutzpah." He singled out efforts to thwart Congress from providing \$100 million for the Palestinian Authority.

"Those who don't send their daughters and sons to the [Israeli] army... have no moral right to take action against the policy of a democratically-elected government," Rabin said.

He also said a weekend New York Times report that the Labor Party sought to block US-backed loan guarantees in 1991 and 1992 when the Likud was in power was a "lie."

Stressing the importance of continued "partnership" with American Jewry when it comes to absorbing immigrants, Rabin declared, "Their partnership must not only be in words, but also in funds. [It would be sufficient] if their partnership with us is 15 percent of what the state contributes."

"We need a partnership that is not based on verbiage, not just sympathy or lip service, but a willingness to mobilize and contribute," Rabin said.

He said the government spends NIS 11 billion a year in expenses directly or indirectly related to immigration.

It is estimated that the amount of money that the US-based United Jewish Appeal transferred to Israel last year via a variety of channels was \$264 million.

This amount would equal a little more than 7% of the government's spending on immigrants.

assuming that it all goes to this purpose, which officials say is not the case.

Furthermore, sources close to Rabin insist that this figure particularly rankles, given that there are more American Jews than there are Israelis, and that American Jewish per capita income is higher.

Participants in Rabin's meeting with American Jewish leaders in Washington on Thursday said the prime minister voiced anger at the lack of American Jewish assistance to Israel.

Sources said they believe Rabin's outburst was due to his recent meeting with leaders of the Jewish Agency, who said they would like the government to take over some functions which have until now been handled by the agency, such as Youth Aliya and student absorption.

Some American Jewish leaders privately insist it is harder to raise money for an Israel negotiating peace than an Israel faced with war. Others complain that Economics Minister Yossi Beilin's statements last year that Israel does not need their money has also undercut fund-raising efforts.

Jewish Agency Chairman Avraham Burg yesterday called Rabin's attack on US Jewry as a whole was "a mistake of historic dimensions."

"The right-wing activists who have been lobbying in Congress and trying to undermine the peace process have to be dealt with in a political fashion, but it is wrong to attack American Jewry as a whole," Burg said. "US Jewry is not extremist."

Burg said that, in the past few months, the agency's senior emissaries have taken pains to persuade American fund-raisers and contributors of the need to donate more money to Israel.

"We will shortly see a significant turning point in the relations between us, including an increase in the sums transferred to Israel," he predicted.

(Continued on Page 2)

Israel, Oman agree on trade relations

MARILYN HENRY and news agencies

ISRAEL and Oman will establish trade relations, the two states announced yesterday in New York.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Youssef Bin-Alawi, his Omani counterpart, agreed "to support mutual cooperation in technical and economic fields, through the appointment of such representatives in each country," according to a joint statement. The two had met while both were attending the opening of the UN General Assembly.

The Israeli and Omani trade missions are likely to open early next year, an Israeli diplomatic source said.

Oman and its five Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) allies do not have formal diplomatic ties with Israel, though they agreed last year to lift the boycott of foreign firms dealing with Israel.

In Jerusalem, the Foreign Ministry said in a statement that the agreement was meant to "encourage cooperation... in economic and technical fields."

The statement said the two countries are discussing joint projects in the fields of water,

agriculture, medicine and telecommunications.

The Saudi-dominated GCC supports the Middle East peace process, but says any normalization of ties with Israel must be preceded by a comprehensive peace in the region.

Oman and Qatar have hosted Middle East multilateral peace talks, held public meetings with Israeli officials, and received senior Israeli officials at home.

The Israeli and Omani ministers have met several times in the past. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin last year visited Oman for talks with Sultan Qaboos Bin-Said, the highest public contact between a GCC state and Israel.

Peres, who is due to address the UN today, also met with officials from Tunisia's Foreign Ministry. The North African state pledged to help the Palestinians build their economy and to help advance the peace process.

Tunisian officials also indicated they would continue discussions on advancing relations with Israel later this month at the Amman economic conference, the Israeli source said.

PM: Release of prisoners only after Oslo 2 vote

BATSHEVA TSUR

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Rabin announced last night that decisions on the release of Palestinian prisoners would be put off until after the Knesset votes on the Oslo 2 agreement on Thursday.

Emerging from a two-hour consultation with President Ezer Weizman at Beit Hanassi, Rabin said, "There is no intention of deciding on a time when the prisoners will be released until the Knesset has voted on the agreement." This decision was endorsed by Weizman.

In any case, no decisions can be made until the High Court of Justice rules on a petition today requesting that women Palestinian prisoners not be treated differently from men. The court yesterday issued an interim injunction blocking any prisoner releases for 24 hours.

Rabin said he plans to respond to the petition today by announcing the delay in the releases.

Weizman's bureau chief, Arye Shumer, said later the president had made decisions about the files he had already reviewed, but that he would wait until the Knesset vote before announcing them.

During consultations with Justice Minister David Libai and Attorney-General Michael Ben-Yair, the prime minister added, it became clear that the president does not have jurisdiction over all 28 women prisoners whose files are to be reviewed.

He apparently has the prerogative to pardon 16 or 17 prisoners — those who are Jerusalem residents or were convicted by Israeli courts — while the other cases would have to go to a special prisoner release committee headed by Justice Ministry Director-General Haim Klugman.

"There is a difference between

political decisions and their implementation within the framework of Israeli law," Rabin said. But he stressed that the president would make his own decisions about those files under his jurisdiction.

"We will not try to force decisions onto the president," Rabin said. "I presume he will bear in mind political and other factors, but ultimately the decision is his own."

Asked about possible pardons for Jewish murderers of Palestinians, Rabin came out sharply against pardons to "those who murder Palestinians out of revenge, like the Poppers and the Goldsteins... They don't deserve it."

Weizman has been under mounting pressure not to pardon women convicted of murdering Jews, and is expected to withhold pardons from two or three such cases in the present phase of releases. At the same time, he has promised Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to facilitate the release of all the Palestinian women.

Earlier, the High Court issued the interim injunction forbidding the release of prisoners, at the request of two Tel Aviv lawyers.

The two claimed that the president does not have the prerogative to grant pardons within the framework of a political agreement and that the women should not receive preferential treatment.

The High Court is also to hear the petition today of 10 Jewish convicts sentenced to terms of varying lengths for murdering Arabs for nationalistic reasons.

The 10 claim that Israel has already freed four Arab prisoners "with Jewish blood on their hands" who are now living in Arab countries, and say they are being discriminated against.

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Labor to quiz PM on Oslo 2

LIAT COLLINS

THE Labor Knesset faction is scheduled to meet with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Tel Aviv this evening to learn details of the Oslo 2 agreement before Thursday's vote in the plenum.

Several Labor MKs asked for the meeting, originally scheduled for just before the vote, to be brought forward to give them time to study details of the 400-page agreement.

The meeting is expected to be a stormy one, at which several MKs will closely question Rabin on the agreement with the Palestinians. Apart from Third Way members Avigdor Kahalani and Emmanuel Zisman, who have both criticized the accord and are expected to vote against it or abstain, Ma'arot Mayor Shlomo Buhbut yesterday also announced he would not automatically vote for the accord.

He said this was because of a clause which he says would allow Palestinian terrorists to commit murderous attacks before seeking refuge in the autonomous areas. Unless he received assurances about the extradition of murderers in such cases, he will abstain, he said.

Buhbut rejected a suggestion that his ultimatum is a publicity stunt aimed at currying favor with voters.

Labor faction chairman Ra'anan Cohen asked the meeting be brought forward after receiving a letter from House Committee chairman Haggai Merom and Finance Committee chairman Gedalya Gal, who wrote that the agreement would bring about far-reaching changes and create significant diplomatic facts.

"Does anyone expect us to come to such a significant discussion in the Knesset without having the opportunity to read the agreement and have our questions and reservations answered?" they asked.

No matter what the results of the meeting, the accords are expected to be endorsed by the Knesset on Thursday.

A tie vote is enough for the accord to be passed. It is still not known how Deputy Housing Minister Alex Goldfarb (Y'ud) will vote, and his vote is widely seen as the one that could tip the balance.

The Likud is expected to read to the plenum details of Oslo 2 which it claims the government is trying to hide from the public, such as the fact that polling booths for Palestinian elections will be placed in eastern Jerusalem. This, the Likud says, will lead to redivision of the capital.

'Adopt-a-settlement' program to be launched during Succot

SARAH HONIG

AN adopt-a-settlement program by American evangelical churches is to be kicked off during Succot, with Ariel already "adopted" by Denver's Faith Bible Chapel.

The project was initiated by Colorado Springs businessman Theodore Temple Beckett, chairman of the Christian Friends of the Israel Community Development Foundation and president of the Colorado-based Foundation for Israel.

Each adopting church will be required to send a delegation to its adopted settlement and help in a specific project there.

"Though the program has not been publicized yet, just word-of-mouth had resulted in amazing response throughout the US," Beckett said last night. "We are

being very careful, however, and before making any more church-settlement matches, we will hold training seminars in Colorado Springs in early December to impart basic Christian-Jewish etiquette and make sure there is no hint of proselytizing.

"The government of Israel has turned its back on the settlements, squeezing them, cutting off funds and creating a real hardship. We can't stand by."

By the end of the year, Beckett expects that some 70 settlements will have been adopted by churches "with large churches adopting larger settlements and small churches adopting the smaller settlements and giving all a morale boost to show them they are not alone and are loved by many."



Egyptian Ambassador Mohammed Bassiouny yesterday leaves the Hebron Municipality building preceded by Mayor Mustafa Natshe, after a goodwill visit in which he expressed Egypt's support for the Palestinian position on Hebron. Earlier, Bassiouny visited Ikrimeh Sabry, the Palestinian-appointed mufi of Jerusalem, near the entrance to the Temple Mount. (Khaled Zighan)

Katsav asks Christopher to squelch Netanyahu rumor

SARAH HONIG

LIKUD Knesset faction chairman Moshe Katsav yesterday requested that US Secretary of State Warren Christopher make public the minutes of his meeting with the Likud leadership several months ago.

This follows press reports that Likud chairman Binyamin Netanyahu had sent a message via Christopher to Syrian President Hafez Assad intimating he would be willing to make greater concessions than Labor.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

has alleged that Netanyahu signaled Assad to hold off concluding a deal with the Labor government, because a future Likud government would offer him a better one.

The Likud has vehemently denied these allegations, and Katsav charged yesterday that their source was "the Prime Minister's Office, with Rabin harping on falsehood to the point that it should raise questions about how

rationally he is functioning."

Katsav said the meeting with Christopher was attended by himself, Netanyahu, MK Elyahu Ben-Elissar, and former ambassador to the US Zelman Shoval, who heads the Likud's foreign affairs committee.

"Netanyahu never even came close to saying anything of the sort that Rabin obstinately keeps accusing him of," said Katsav. "He did say the Likud is willing

to pursue peace with Syria on the basis laid down at the Madrid Conference and on the basis of the territorial status quo. He stressed that, under the Likud, there would be no withdrawal from the Golan."

Ben-Elissar confirmed this. Shoval said that, "Dennis Ross has confirmed that Christopher got no message from Netanyahu to Assad. I was there and am a witness to what was said."

"Nothing of the sort was ever uttered."

Size of PA council earns full marks

ATTITUDES ON OSLO 2

JON IMMANUEL

HAMAS does not rate the Oslo 2 accord highly, but it rates some aspects more highly than others, such as the number of deputies Palestinians may elect to the governing council.

A poll published yesterday shows the general public does too. While people were mostly equally divided or negative on aspects of the agreement, such as Hebron, 42.6% thought that the council was large enough, while only 18% did not. The poll was taken by the Palestinian Center for Public Opinion.

When talks began Israel was thinking of a council of 25 to 30 members, much like the current Palestinian Authority. It claimed any larger number would turn the council into a parliament, which would give the appearance of sovereignty.

In public, the Palestinians demanded 100 deputies, tactfully falling short of a full Knesset, but in private they talked of 82, the number of deputies in Palestinian councils under Jordanian and Egyptian rule before 1967.

And this is what they got. Although the number was only revealed by Israeli negotiators last month, members of the Palestinian election commission were telling colleagues that the matter was settled three months ago, before the first Oslo 2 deadline passed on July 1. This was part of the reason that two-month "crisis" which followed was so low-key.

The Palestinians also received legislative powers which Israel at first insisted on denying them. They include "primary and secondary legislation, including basic laws, laws, regulations, and other legislative acts."

Hamas is considering it. "This is good, but it is not enough," Sheikh Imad Falouji, a senior Hamas activist, said. "It is important to know if the parliament can discuss all things freely."

It can. It is unlimited in its right

to debate, it is limited only in its power to legislate. It does not include the right to "abrogate existing laws or military orders" without Israel's agreement or pass legislation "inconsistent with the provisions of the DOP."

"It is a good step," said Bir Zeit University political scientist Saleh Abdel-Jawad, but he too thought its appeal was limited by the invariability of military regulations.

There may be confrontations on this issue or it may be overtaken by events, since talks on final status issues, such as abrogating military orders, are to begin in May, possibly before the council even begins functioning. It is unlikely that a council will be elected which will vote to abrogate the principles of the Oslo accords.

"We may run a bloc with others to test our support, but we won't sit in the elected body," said Dr. Mohammed Jadallah, associated with the opposition Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. He is sure Fatah will win and the size of the council only gives a false impression of its powers.

The number of candidates and the right to legislate are irrelevant, he said, compared with the fact that "the elected council is going to fulfill the requirements of the Israelis."

2,300 Har Homa units

The Housing Ministry plans to sell some 2,300 apartments in Jerusalem's Har Homa area by the beginning of next year, Housing Minister Binyamin Ben-Eliezer told the Jerusalem Economic Forum yesterday. Twenty members of Peace Now, which opposes building more Jewish housing across the Green Line, demonstrated outside the meeting. *lim*

RABIN

(Continued from Page 1)

But Burg cautioned that relations between Israel and American Jewry could not be based solely on financial aid.

"If this is the common denominator between us, we in Israel are in big trouble with regard to understanding the Jewish people and its responsibility towards the State of Israel," Burg said.

On a related issue, Rabin told reporters that Israel cannot expect the full \$70 million in interest it has earned in each of the last 10 years, when it received its entire \$1.8 billion in military assistance from the US at the start of October.

Currently, the White House and Congress are locked in a stalemate over the budget.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Be alert for suspicious people or objects

The prime minister's adviser on terrorism calls on the public to be on alert during the holiday season while using public transportation, in the markets, synagogues, and other public places, and to immediately report any suspicious person or object to the police. *Jerusalem Post Staff*

Two killed in road accidents

A 17-year-old was killed and five people were injured when a van collided with a car in Jerusalem yesterday, then ran up on the curb and hit him as he was talking on a public phone. Two people in the van were injured, as were three in the car it hit. Four of the injuries were described as light and the fifth as serious.

In the western Galilee, a man was killed and two others lightly injured when a car swerved from its lane and collided with a truck near Kabul yesterday evening. *lim*

The Jerusalem Community Health Centers express sincere condolences to Mrs. Lily Silver and Rabbi Samuel Cooper on the loss of their sister

GOLDIE JACKSON

ה'תשנ"ה אהבה בת שבע אבלי ציון בירושלים

Five years after his death, the family and friends of

Professor MICHAEL WADE

will gather at the grave at Har Hamenuhot, Givat Shaul, on Thursday, October 5 at 3:30 p.m.

MALKA MILLY SELIGMAN

widow of the founder of our firm the late **MAX SELIGMAN** has passed away in London.

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A HAPPY NEW YEAR

In 1994-95 the Tel-Aviv Foundation inaugurated 15 new projects:

The Hirsh Early Childhood Development Center in Yafo, The Janice H. & Philip J. Levin Musichall in Yafo, the Aida & Mike Feldman Community Center in Neve Ofer, the Music Library at the Ted & Lin Arison Israeli Music Conservatory, Goldstein-Goren Community Center in Kiryat Shalom, Enav Cultural Center at Gan-Ha'ir, the Lewis Davis Center for Complementary Medicine, Lyson Science Center at Gymnasias "Herzliya", Ma'an Municipal Youth Center, donated by Claridge Israel Inc. & Charles Bronfman, the Lilly Shapell Kindergarten Campus at Nahalat Yitzhak, Alfred Bier Park in Ramat-Aviv Gimmel, Mika Park in Ramat-Aviv, Playground Equipment at Neve Golan Swimming Pool, donated by Marc Besen, "Sky & Earth" Environmental Sculpture, donated by the Golomb Family in Ramat-Aviv Gimmel and a new wing at Frankfurt House, donated by the Zala'it Family and the Hackney Foundation.

Work has already begun on 26 new projects, with 34 more projects planned, amongst which are the Sol & Sissy Maslov International Chess Academy, which will be headed by Garry Kasparov, the Israel Pollack College of the Arts, the Daniel Amichai Centre for Rowing & Nautical Studies and the Cantorial Institute, named after Brod.

Founded in 1977, the Tel-Aviv Foundation has helped shape a new and exciting city... a city that serves and sustains its people. Since its inception, the Foundation has been dedicated to improving the quality of life for the citizens of Tel Aviv-Yafo, particularly the impoverished and disadvantaged. The Foundation strives to upgrade the standard of living and touch the lives of people of all ages, through enhanced educational, social and cultural activities and programs.

הסכאן האל

Herzliya mayor acquitted of fraud in marina deal

HERZLIYA Mayor Eli Landau and three others were acquitted yesterday by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court of charges of fraud and breach of trust following an 18-month trial, after the judge ruled their guilt had not been proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

Landau was charged with alleged crimes in the building of the Herzliya marina. Three other defendants, Motti Zisser and Shmuel Samocha, managers of the Merkazi Shlita construction company and friends of Landau, and municipal engineer Meshulam Granot were also acquitted by Judge Miriam Sokolov.

But while Sokolov ruled that "evidence against the defendants is not conclusive," she added that various questions which "arouse wonder" still remain. Sokolov also blasted Landau for fiscal improprieties in the affair.

Landau rejected the judge's criticism, telling reporters afterward that "an acquittal is an acquittal and that's all there is to it."

RAINE MARCUS

Merkazi Shlita was one of the companies that prepared the public bidding for the marina and as such should have not been allowed to bid. Landau was accused of helping his friends win the bid.

Landau was also accused of ordering a cheaper, inferior construction material for building the marina instead of the more expensive stone specified in the tender. According to the charge sheet, he also failed to update the Israel Land Administration as required, thereby defrauding the various planning authorities involved.

Zisser and Samocha were charged with fraud for participating in the tender.

Merkazi Shlita was also accused of acquiring inside information on the project by conducting a planning and viability survey. According to Sokolov, this was "sufficient to damage the principle of equality, a basic principle in tenders."

But defense lawyer Dan Sheinman argued that the survey was not a marketing offer and was based on official information freely available to the public.

In acquitting Landau and his codefendants, Sokolov said the prosecution had not proved that Merkazi Shlita had kept its involvement in the tender's preparation a secret from other bodies involved, nor that the defendants had criminal intent.

However, the judge said the fact the company had prepared the tender and also entered a bid "left a bad taste."

Regarding the use of cheaper stone, Sokolov said the defense had proved the alternative product was used because the more expensive material was difficult to obtain.

Sokolov summed up the trial as a puzzle, which "had many missing pieces that went unproven." She said that the prosecution presented suspicions and estimates but they did not "complete the puzzle" without doubt about what happened.



Herzliya Mayor Eli Landau smiles with relief yesterday after being acquitted by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court of fraud and breach of trust charges relating to the construction of the city's new marina. (Hanoach Grizitsky/Israel Sun)

Armed bank robber escapes on foot

RAINE MARCUS

AN armed robber whose gun went off yesterday in a Ramat Gan bank before he got away with NIS 2,500, managed to flee from passersby who tried to stop him. No one was hurt.

At around noon, the man entered the Jabotinsky Street branch of Bank Massad. He told a teller at gunpoint to put cash into a bag he brought with him.

When bank customers tried to overcome him, the pistol went off, and a bullet hit the ceiling. The robber then ran outside.

He had intended to escape on a bicycle, but passersby grappled

with him, trying to take his pistol from his pocket. They failed to get hold of it, and he fled on foot.

There has been a hull in the wave of bank robberies in the greater Tel Aviv area recently after police posted undercover policemen in banks. They were recently removed.

During the summer, bank officials promised Police Minister Moshe Shahal that they would install security systems, but a senior officer estimated last week that only 50 banks out of 500 in the Tel Aviv area have taken any preventive measures.

Negev FEPZ can go ahead, with legal hurdle removed

AMIR ROZENBLIT

THE tender for the concession to operate a Free Export Processing Zone near Beersheba is to be published after Succot, after 13 Omer residents withdrew their request to the Beersheba District Court for a restraining order against the project.

The residents' suit, in which they claimed the FEPZ would adversely affect the environment and their quality of life, still stands. But an agreement was worked out between them and the Council for Free Export Processing Zones, under which the council can publish the tender, but no work at the site will be

done for at least six months, unless the court permits it.

The court will hear the suit against the project in December.

The FEPZs are to be high-tech industrial parks located in priority development areas, in which companies will be able to operate tax-free for 20 years, and will have all bureaucratic procedures handled by one office.

The head of the FEPZ council, Dafna Barak, praised the compromise, saying, "This is a good-news day for Negev residents."

She said the project is to eventually provide thousands of jobs for Negev residents.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Ashkelon man charged with murder

Ofir Suissa, 18, of Ashkelon, was charged yesterday in Beersheba District Court with the shooting murder of Ya'acov Sa'ada in August.

The prosecution also asked for Suissa, who has a criminal record, to be remanded until the end of legal proceedings, but Suissa's attorney asked for more time to review the material. The court granted the request, but ordered Suissa held until the next hearing at the end of the month.

litm

New ornithological center planned

The foundation stone of an ornithological observation center was laid last night at the Latrun Armored Corp Memorial Museum. The project which will include a field school, auditorium, and inter-university study center was dedicated in the memory of terror victim Corp. Nahshon Wachsmann and Capt. Nir Poraz, who was killed in the rescue attempt, both of whom were keen nature lovers.

The center is the initiative of several bodies including the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel and Tel Aviv University. It will be headed by outgoing SPNI director Yossi Leshem.

Liat Collins

Contractor convicted of tax fraud

Arye, Erez, and Ruti Barnovitz and Yuval Ben-Ari, the owners of the A.T. Barnovitz contracting firm, were convicted of income tax evasion in Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday. The firm conspired with an Arab contractor from Hebron, who died during the trial, who provided them with tax records for workers who never worked for Barnovitz.

litm

Consumer group wants more from Bezeq

Bezeq's "gesture" of debiting one day's phone charges from the bills of 400,000 Tel Aviv subscribers whose lines went dead for most of the day on September 20 is not enough for the Israel Consumer Council. The Tel Aviv organization said its lawyers are investigating the possibility of a class-action suit against Bezeq for real compensation for the breakdown. Council chairman Zvi Ramot said that if existing laws protect the company against suits over breakdowns, it will work for a change in the law.

Judy Siegel

'Agunot' protest outside Chief Rabbinate

TWENTY agunot (women who cannot obtain a halachic divorce) demonstrated yesterday outside the headquarters of the Chief Rabbinate in Jerusalem. Several of the demonstrators wore chains to symbolize their situation.

According to Orit Solitziano, spokeswoman for the Israel Women's Network, there are now some 2,000 agunot in the country. "We don't know about all of them, because the rabbinate

refuses to release the case files," she said.

In February 1993, after much pressure was brought to bear, a committee was established to provide a halachic solution to the problem. It issued a report eight months later, making several suggestions, such as prenuptial agreements and more use of annulments.

Rahel Ben-Zimman, the Network's legal adviser, said the

group was considering petitioning the High Court of Justice on particular cases it thinks the rabbinical courts have not handled properly.

Meanwhile, the special rabbinical court in Jerusalem that deals with problems of agunot, has ordered a man who is refusing to grant his wife a divorce jailed for five years. The man ignored a Tel Aviv Rabbinical Court order that he grant a divorce. (litm)

Tnuva resumes producing low-fat, long-life milk

JUDY SIEGEL

THE Health Ministry yesterday permitted Tnuva's Rehovot dairy to again produce low-fat, long-life milk. The company's production of one-per-cent-fat amid milk was halted last month after Ma'ariv discovered Tnuva had been illegally adding a silicone compound to the product for 18 months.

The ministry said its inspectors visited the dairy on September 17

and 18 and found milk was being processed and packaged without the introduction of dimethyl siloxane, an anti-foaming agent. The dairy has found an alternative to the chemical, the ministry said. Since the chemical had not been added to three-percent milk, its sale had not not prohibited.

Tnuva was forced to destroy nearly 1.5 million liters of long-life milk. The ministry said any low-fat, long-life Tnuva milk stamped with a last-date-of-purchase after December 16 may be sold in stores, as the cartons have a shelf life of three months after processing.

Ministry officials have not yet decided what legal action to take against Tnuva.

NATIONAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE



All branches of the National Insurance Institute will be

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on SUCCOT

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Gmar Hatima Tova



The Supreme Court

VISITS
to the Supreme Court Building

On the days noted below, there will be no guided tours of the Supreme Court Building, and the building will be closed to visitors, on these days:

- Tomorrow, Tuesday, October 3
- From Sunday, October 8, to Monday, October 16

Justice Alon Gilon
Registrar of the Court

How do EL AL passengers avoid the long lines when Yom Kippur is over?

They take advantage of EL AL's Advance Check-In Service!

Passengers on flights departing on Wednesday night Oct. 4th, and on Thursday Oct. 5th, till 4:00 a.m. are welcome to leave their baggage with us on Tuesday Oct. 3rd, and come to the airport after the holiday, relaxed and without the hassle of waiting in line to check-in. Passengers may then proceed directly to the passport control counters.

Tel-Aviv: EL AL Town Terminal, next to the Railway Station, Arlozorov St.
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Tel: (02) 383166. Hrs. 07:00 - 12:00.
Haifa: EL AL Terminal, 6 Hanamal St. Tel: (04) 677036. Hrs. 07:00 - 11:00.

EL AL's Check-In counters at Ben-Gurion Airport will be open at 8:30 p.m. on Wednesday, Oct. 4th. Also, for all flights departing Thursday, Oct. 5th from 4 a.m., advance Check-In counters will be open on Wednesday, Oct. 4th at 8 p.m.

Gmar Hatima Tova and Bon Voyage

EL AL

Moslem terrorists suspected in killing of 18 Algerians

PARIS (Reuters) - Suspected Moslem extremists attacked a bus carrying civilians yesterday killing 18 people, including three children and a woman, and wounding 15, an Algerian official statement said.

The attackers struck at about 9.00 a.m. in the southern province of Laghouat, some 330 km from Algiers, the security statement carried by the official Algerian news agency APS added.

Security forces moved in and

have killed four of the assailants, the statement said, without specifying the number of the attackers.

The attack is part of a pattern of increasing violence ahead of contested presidential elections due in November.

A car bomb went off by a complex housing security officers in northwest Algeria, killing two people and wounding 10, an Algerian newspaper said yesterday.

The morning blast destroyed

the building in the coastal town of Tipaza, 60 km west of Algiers, the French language daily *Liberte* said.

The explosion was the latest in a string of bombings aimed at police stations or buildings housing security officers and their families.

Moslem guerrillas have threatened to attack relatives of security forces members to avenge the alleged detention of female Islamists by the authorities.

Nigerian ruler spares plotters, clings to power

LAGOS (Reuters) - Military ruler Sani Abacha, bowing to international pressure, yesterday commuted sentences on alleged coup plotters and announced a timetable to take Nigeria back to democracy - but not before three years.

In a nationwide radio and television broadcast to mark the 35th independence anniversary of Africa's most populous country, General Abacha announced a detailed program leading to the handover of power to a democratically-elected government on October 1, 1998.

Nigeria's former colonial power Britain cautiously welcomed the committal but regretted the long tenure ahead for Abacha. Britain's Foreign Office said it regretted "a lack of commitment to an early handover" to civilian rule.

London's reaction is important to Nigeria,

which could be barred from next month's summit of the Commonwealth of former British colonies in New Zealand over human rights abuses.

The National Conscience Party led by radical Lagos lawyer Gani Fawehinmi dismissed Abacha's broadcast as "empty rhetoric".

"National Conscience Party rejects in its entirety the Abacha agenda as everything contained in the broadcast has no element of truth and can not be trusted," it said in a statement.

Lagos streets were calm with no visible reaction to the broadcast in which Abacha did not specify how long the 40 alleged plotters, who include former ruler retired General Olusegun Obasanjo, would spend in jail.

But his announcement meant that for the first time since 1976 Nigeria would not execute people over a coup plot or attempt.

World leaders had pleaded for clemency for the 40, convicted in July in a secret trial that outraged the world. Western nations had warned Nigeria of economic sanctions if anyone was executed.

"In consideration for the earnest pleas of our friends and in the spirit of national reconciliation which has been the centrepiece of this administration's policy, government has decided to commute the sentences on the coup plotters," Abacha said. "This situation will be reviewed at the appropriate time."

The original sentences on the 40 were never made public but Obasanjo was said to have been given life while his former deputy Shehu Musa Yar'Adua and 13 others got death sentences.

Western diplomats said commuting the sentences may save the Nigerian military government from sanctions over rights abuses.

Kenneth Branagh and Emma Thompson separate

LONDON (AP) - Kenneth Branagh and Emma Thompson, Britain's premiere showbiz couple, have separated.

"It is with great sadness that we have decided to separate," the couple said in a statement yesterday. "Our work has inevitably led to our spending long periods of time away from each other and, as a result, we have drifted apart."

Thompson and Branagh decided to announce the split after a newspaper, *The Mail on Sunday*, ran a story quoting the couple's friends as saying the six-year-old marriage was over.

The couple married in 1989 when Thompson was 30 and Branagh was 28. They were already well known

as an item in Britain, having appeared together on the stage and on television.

But Branagh's directorial debut that year, an acclaimed film version of Shakespeare's *Henry V* starring himself and Thompson, thrust the couple into the international spotlight.

That combination - Branagh as director, Branagh and Thompson as stars - was repeated successfully in *Dead Again*, *Peter's Friends*, and *Much Ado About Nothing*.

But Thompson's 1993 Oscar for *Howards End* set them on different paths: she became hot Hollywood property, starting opposite Arnold Schwarzenegger in 1994's *Junior*.

US envoy presses ahead with Balkan shuttle

SARAJEVO (AP) - With the warring sides still far apart on conditions for a nationwide cease-fire, US envoy Richard Holbrooke took his peace mission to the third Balkan capital in as many days yesterday, hoping to close the gap.

Fighting continued in Bosnia, with the Serbs struggling to regain lost ground and government troops apparently pressing an offensive on the western town of Mrkonjic Grad.

Holbrooke met Croatian President Franjo Tudjman yesterday after inconclusive talks with the Bosnian government in Sarajevo and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, the main power broker in the Balkans.

Holbrooke is trying, among other things, to negotiate a cease-fire. But prospects appeared slim for one anytime soon.

"As we said many times, the distance separating the two sides is very large on all the basic is-

ues," Holbrooke told reporters before departing the Serbian and Yugoslav capital Belgrade for Zagreb, Croatia.

"Every time we talk, each side clarifies its views a little, but while both sides say they want to stop the fighting, they haven't agreed on how this would be done," he said. "I don't want to be optimistic, and I don't want to be pessimistic."

Milosevic, who negotiates on behalf of Serbs in Bosnia, said in a statement that a cease-fire was a prerequisite for any high-level peace talks, after which "the cease-fire should transform into a permanent peace."

Among the Moslem-led Bosnian government's conditions for a cease-fire are a total lifting of Sarajevo's siege. Bosnian Serbs have removed their heaviest guns from around the city, but insist that the rest need to stay in place to protect Serb-held portions of Sarajevo.

In Zagreb, Holbrooke was to meet Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, and then return to Sarajevo today after a brief stop in Sofia, Bulgaria.

Comorans welcome coup

MORONI, Comoro Islands (Reuters) - Comoran politicians and community leaders yesterday welcomed the overthrow of President Said Mohamed Djohar and said there was no justification for intervention in the Indian Ocean islands affairs.

"The French should not intervene - Comorans are happy with this coup," Ili Nadhoim, a leader of the opposition UNDC party, told Reuters after hundreds of euphoric Comorans staged a noisy, colorful rally in Moroni yesterday in support of Djohar's overthrow.

"France has no right and no justification to intervene, and I don't think they will do so," Nadhoim said.

But he said the man behind the coup, veteran French mercenary Bob Denard, should be expelled.

"Bob Denard should not stay. We don't need mercenaries in the country, he should go now. His mission is finished so he has to go for the stability of the country," Nadhoim said.

To Prime Minister
Mr. Yitzhak Rabin
Jerusalem

The Third Way
September 28, 1995

RE: THE OSLO 2 ACCORD

The Third Way movement supports the continuation of the peace process with the Palestinians, if the following principles are upheld:

- The historic right of the Jewish People to the Land of Israel.
- Readiness for territorial compromise.
- Preservation of the Jewish and the democratic character of Israel.
- Strategic defense for the State of Israel and personal security for its residents.
- Separation between Israelis and the great majority of the Palestinian people.
- A final settlement which will recognize Israel sovereignty over the Golan, the Jordan Valley, Gush Etzion, Greater Jerusalem, Jewish settlement in Judea, Samaria and Gush Katif and control of the roads and sites essential for security.

The Third Way movement has drawn up a detailed program, including a map, for a final settlement with the Palestinians. According to this program, approximately 95% of the Palestinians will remain inside the Palestinian Authority and approximately 95% of the Jewish settlers in Judea and Samaria will remain inside Israel.

This program can serve as the basis for a broad national consensus to prevent a division in the nation.

The Third Way rejects the Oslo 2 Accord for the following reasons:

- Israel is transferring areas and rights to the Palestinian Authority without defining the map of the final settlement or red lines from which it will not withdraw in the final settlement.
- Israel has committed itself to three further pullbacks to unknown lines before reaching a final settlement.
- Israel continues to grant concessions and to free terrorists without insisting that the Palestinians fulfill the extradition agreement by which all perpetrators of terrorist attacks against Israel will be extradited unconditionally and tried in Israel.
- Israel has not made withdrawal conditional on the abolishment of the Palestinian Covenant.
- Israel is dismantling its territory even before beginning negotiations for a permanent agreement on Jerusalem, the right of return and the final borders.
- Israel has handed over rights to the Palestinians in all parts of Judea and Samaria, up to the green line, including territories which are to be considered part of Israel.

The Third Way will support the agreement with the Palestinians only on condition that its principles are not violated.

The Third Way
Executive Board

THE THIRD WAY
8 Kaplan St., Tel Aviv 64734, Tel. 03-6950052, Fax. 03-6918475

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ATTENTION! QUEBECERS OUTSIDE QUEBEC

You should know that you may be eligible to vote by mail in the upcoming Referendum, this fall. If you were a Quebec resident for 12 consecutive months, and have been away from Quebec for less than 2 years, you are probably eligible. Your Vote Counts! Every Vote Counts!

To obtain further information and a registration form, please visit or telephone one of the following:

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Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel	Tel. 02-661 181
11 Pinsker Street	
TEL AVIV	
Mr. Gabriel Glazer	Tel. 03-524 1223
12 Ruth Street	
Israel Filing Deadline: October 5, 1995, at noon.	

will be closed for the Succot holiday

From Sunday, Oct. 8, through Monday, Oct. 16

The University extends warmest holiday greetings to its staff, students, graduates and retirees

Israel Broadcasting Authority

Extension to Tender no. 15/95 for the Supply and Installation of a Main Matrix in the Television Studios, Romema, Jerusalem

The last day for submission of bids has been extended from 12/10/95 to 25/10/95, at 12.00 noon.

Any envelope not in the tenders box by that time will not be taken into account even if it was dispatched before the expiration of the above date and time by mail or in any other manner.

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המקדון הארץ

'The Event' promises to be all things to all Anglos

IT'S a fête. It's a bazaar. It's a county fair. It's (gasp) the Event. And event for event on this eventful day of October 10, the first day of *Hol Hamoed Succot*, it's the best entertainment bargain in the country. Let's face it. Some of us winces at anything more energetic than Scrabble, so let someone whisper "banjo," or "magic" and we're there. Not to mention the air-conditioned comfort of the Wingate Institute's 600-seat Herstrich Auditorium where 14 different acts will appear once only in two shows between 10 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

"We've tried to appeal to all ages and to Anglos from all the

different countries," says Event program chairperson Sharon Bernstein. "There's a little something for everybody."

Enterprising musician Pinna Isseroff has two acts. One is her three-year-old Anglophonica classical choir which sings just about everything from Mozart to Gershwin. Isseroff herself appears with keyboardist Igor Dvorkin in their own Black Iris duo singing their own music that tells of the Israeli experience.

Jacob's Ladder regulars will readily recognize Frank Donnal's Jug o' Punch band and Avery Ellisman with The Smokin' Guns. They'll be playing in the afternoon show from 2 to 5 along

with Black Iris and a couple of Jerusalem groups making their first foray into the Sharon.

They are former New Yorker Yehuda Katz with his Reve le Sheva band that plays folk, ethnic and bassidic tunes and ballads. Then, with a similar repertoire, there is the five-member Alte Rökters taking you on a nostalgic '60s and '70s trip.

The morning concert starts at 10 with Allegra the Magician who immigrated from Russia in 1993. Anglophonica is in the morning along with Lynore Blum's folk-dancing kids, Maxine Ray's musical theater from Netanya AACI

and, from *The Jerusalem Post*, The Grateful Deadlines. Journalists Steve Rodan, Norm Guthart, David Brinn and Ilan Chaim, who team up with Gilead Limor, forsake letters for notes with '50s and '60s rock classics.

MC Joe Romanelli will keep the ball rolling all day, and appear with his own group, the Jerusalem Barbershop Ensemble, and that's not all. Aliza Handler and June Golbert are running storytelling sessions at which audiences will be encouraged to tell stories. And at 4 p.m., in the Holman Building, ex-New Yorker Howie Kahn will present his *Si-*

mon Sings program for the real little 'uns up to six years old. (Concert programs available at the information booth.)

There'll be five- to six-minute intermissions between acts so people can come and go because there is so much going on all over the grounds from golf, cricket, tennis, squash, martial arts and even scuba diving in the pool, not to mention kite-flying, skipping, lawn bowling, football and softball. There's a huge country fair with 130 stalls - that's twice as many as last year - workshops and games of all kinds for teenagers and kids from rollerblading

to music and from pony rides to parent/kid races.

Also on hand will be *Jerusalem Post* reporters and administrators to answer questions. Among these are executive editor David Bar-Ilan, publisher Yehuda Levy, foreign editor Thomas O'Dwyer, features editor Sam Orban and TV critic Penny Starr.

"The previous Event was the first we'd ever staged," says David Broza, spokesperson for the British Olim Society, "and we learned a lot from it. We're re-running the things that worked and omitting those that didn't."

Organizers are also providing a lot more food this year and there

will be a plethora of stalls selling kosher everything from a full meal to a snack and succot to eat in. There are also lots and lots of prizes including a trip for two to England as a door prize.

If you plan to come on the 10th, then come early. "We've sold close to 5,000 [tickets] so far," Bernstein says. Last year people were turned away and this year up to 8,000 people will be admitted.

The Event is organized by AACI, BOS, HOB, ESRA, SAZ, ZFA and *The Jerusalem Post*. All the participating artists are volunteering their services and there are 300 volunteers working on the day itself.

Camelot is put on the couch

FILM REVIEW
ADINA HOFFMAN

FIRST KNIGHT

Directed by Jerry Zucker. Screenplay by William Nicholson. Hebrew title: *Rishon ha'birim*. 120 minutes. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Parental guidance very strongly advised.

King Arthur Sean Connery
Lancelot Richard Gere
Guinevere Julia Ormond
Morgause Ben Cross

All the swords clang on cue in Jerry Zucker's reworking of the Camelot story, *First Knight*. So, too, huge palace doors swing open for King Arthur when they should, Lancelot acts brave at all the right times, and Lady Guinevere always looks fetching in her drop-waisted dresses, her impossibly long hair twisted into an elegant bird's nest of braids, coils and knots.

In other words, it's more than the film's mythological outline that feels familiar. An air of dumb predictability hangs over the whole somber enterprise - so much so that adult viewers may find themselves anticipating shots and lines a few seconds before they're offered up, and most often guessing right. (Sir John Gielgud even appears in a cameo that's so inevitable, it's camp. As Guinevere's trusted adviser, he smiles wisely, calls her "my child" and poses rhetorical chestnuts like, "How much time does it take to know your own heart?")



This Frendian take on the Arthurian legend - starring Sean Connery, Julia Ormond and Richard Gere - reduces the power of the original story.

I say "adult viewers" because I'm not at all certain that the film is intended for grown-ups.

Despite the racy nature of the triangular love affair at the film's center, that between Lady Guinevere (Julia Ormond), King Arthur (Sean Connery) and the knight, Sir Lancelot (Richard Gere), long passages in the picture seem geared directly to the 10-year-old male set.

A village is sacked even before the opening credits are over, and all the film's most energetic moments take place when physical danger is close at hand. The mirage-like shimmer of silver and blue that fills the nighttime battle scenes is genuinely exciting, as is

the (literal) gauntlet - a huge creaky contraption made of giant punching bags, sharp gears and swinging axes - that Lancelot runs in order to win a kiss from the queen.

But *First Knight* clearly aspires to more than a quick-adrenaline thrill. Written by William Nicholson, the script attempts to imbue the famous old legend of the Round Table - or famous old Lerner and Loewe musical, depending on your outlook - with keen psychological perception.

Accordingly, each of the three main characters has been issued an inner life. Lancelot, a flash-back reveals, suffered a childhood trauma when his own vil-

lage was raided and his parents were killed in a church fire.

Guinevere's late dad was a friend of King Arthur's, and in this context her marriage is plainly intended as a quick-switch of father figures. And Arthur, long a bachelor and quite repressed, has finally come to terms with his own mortality and has fallen in love.

Without exception, these attempts to psychologize backfire woefully. In all three instances, Nicholson and Zucker haven't added complexity to our understanding of the legendary figures. Instead, they've reached for the most pat explanations for the characters' mental and emotional

states, and so have actually reduced the power of the original tale.

Of the stars, Connery pulls off his part with the most flair. He's got just the right blend of metallic superficiality and inner anger to play the cuckolded king. Gere and Ormond, though, fare less well. He struts and swaggers like an American Gigolo, and she has restricted her acting technique to a display of good posture and damp eyes.

As the low-budget British film, *Captives* recently showed, Ormond can act, but she seems distracted - almost frightened - since she's come to America, made a lot of money, and had

work done on her teeth.

Finally, I can't help but question the intentions (and pretensions) of director Jerry Zucker. This is, after all, the same man who brought us the genial comedy *Ghost*, and who, with partners Jim Abrahams and David Zucker, concocted that classic of adolescent barf-bag humor, *Airplane!*

Obviously, it's reasonable for a director to mature, for his method to mellow and preoccupations to shift, but *First Knight* is so humorless, so unoriginal, so obedient that one has to wonder if Zucker isn't doing penance here for having once enjoyed himself too much.

Actors are buried by clutter

THEATER REVIEW
NAOMI DOUDAI

THE MISER

By Molière. Hebrew, Ehud Manor. Direction, Gabor Zametki. Set, Ceoraz Kheli. Hebrew title, *Hakamzan*.

Valere Avshalom Pollack
Elise Shiri Golan
Cleante Yoram Hatav
Harpagon Yossi Graber
Frosine Zahara Harifai
Jacques Itzhak Heskin
Marianne Eilat Ben Zor

IN the wake of Gesser's dazzling *Tartuffe*, the Cameri's contribution to the season's Molière fiesta is meager and can definitely be missed. Granted, this time we have another of these periodical attempts to update classics by playing them in "modern dress." But neither that, an upbeat translation ("Go make a match between the Pope and Scherezade"), nor the concept of a distinguished Hungarian director, do much to save this show from a pervading flatness.

Jarring textual anachronisms apart, the set consists of a colossal clutter of infinitely depressing flea-market proportions. With its overexplicit (not to mention oppressive) detail, it obliterates the delicacy of Molière's ironic innuendo, submerging much of its subtle significance in blatant symbolism.

With its overpowering suggestion, it also seems to soak up the personal magnetism of most of the actors. All except for Zahara Harifai, who as Frosine makes an enchanting intrigant and busybody, they struggle valiantly but vainly against the overwhelming effect of so much superfluous visual intrusion into performance and text.

She steps lightly through the dream world

HELEN KAYE

FOR the last few years Rina Schenfeld has dreamed her dances into being.

"It's not that the movements are clear," she says over hot cider with cinnamon. "They're codes that I have to decipher. For this one, about a year ago, I dreamed of walls with a human figure against them, and I knew this was my new dance."

"This one" is *Shamayim*, which Schenfeld will premiere on opening night at the Acre Festival on October 9, and which is the first pure dance piece ever to be presented there.

There are other firsts at the festival including interactive street theater, and an emphasis on "made specially for Acre" plays.

Altogether there are 26 pro-

ductions, 18 of which the festival commissioned.

These include dance-theater pieces like *Sleepwalking* by Nimrod Fried and *The Way to Tabor* by Neta Plotky, a rock cabaret called *The Brothers*, a play about Arabs by a Jewish writer who's married to an Arab woman, called *Letter from a Foolish Woman*, and the Arabic version of *Night and the Mountain*, based on Yemenite folk tales.

Shamayim, however, was neither commissioned by Acre nor designed for it. The festival organizers, Schenfeld explains, heard she was working on the piece and invited her to perform it there.

As in most of her work, the dance's deceptively simple set and props are one. The walls of her dream have become large,

light, white rectangles, or equally light but narrow boards which the dancers easily manipulate. Everything, including Yuval Caspin's costumes, is white, forming the perfect background for video-sculptor Buki Schwartz.

Schwartz lives half the year here and half the year in New York. He and Schenfeld have been friends for years and it "was Buki I thought of when I decided I wanted video in the piece. He saw it and said 'water.'"

About 15 minutes of the dance are done against a video background of water, sky and dolphins, but it begins with flickering bands of light and images of the 1991 Gulf War.

It grew, says Schenfeld, "from

the last few years. First from the war, and that was the year I sent Israel [her son] to the army. It's very, very hard for a mother to give her son to the army. And that [the war in] Yugoslavia is still going on. You know that that's the way it is, but you rebel just the same."

The native-born Schenfeld has an international reputation and appears regularly at the world's major dance festivals. Her career started in 1964 when she left Martha Graham's studio to become one of the stars of the newly formed Batsheva Dance Company. She stayed with Batsheva for 14 years, becoming its artistic director, before leaving to go her own way.

She has run a school and a company, and worked alone, but

she has always danced and her dances have won prizes, most notably David's Lyre in 1978, 1981 and 1983. Last year she received Na'amat's "Oscar" for her outstanding contribution to dance and the arts.

Shamayim is her 30th piece. It's a work for six dancers, the first time in several years that Schenfeld has worked with a company. Her recent *Light and A Woman in Dance* were solo works.

"The group was very important in this because I've done so much alone, and to speak of love [as this does] you need people."

The Acre Festival takes place in and around the Crusader fortress in the Old City of Acre until October 12. Tickets are NIS 12.

TOWER RECORDS' TOP 15				
THIS WEEK	LAST WEEK	CHARTS	ARTIST	TITLE
#1	1	2	ARKADI DUCHIN	ARKADI DUCHIN
#2	3	28	RAMI KLEINSTEIN	APPLES AND DATES
#3	7	3	RITA	THE GRAND LOVE
#4	2	10	GIDI GOV	SONGS FROM 'GOV NIGHT'
#5	4	2	MASHINA	SETTING THE TONE
#6	12	29	ARIK EINHORN	FILLED WITH LOVE
#7	11	2	TEA PACKS	YOUR LIFE IN A BIG PITA
#8	5	3	VARIOUS ARTISTS	HIT LIST
#9	NEW	1	DAVID BOWIE	I, OUTSIDE
#10	10	7	BOAZ SHARABI	YOU ARE THE NIGHT TO ME
#11	8	19	FILM SOUND TRACK	1482
#12	13	7	VARIOUS ARTISTS	ITS ALL FOR YOU
#13	6	3	HOT CHILI PEPPERS	ONE HOT MINUTE
#14	NEW	1	MASHINA	32 SONGS
#15	21	2	YONI RECHTER	THOUGHTS, POSSIBILITIES

Tower Records' top-selling albums for the previous week. RE - re-entry

Gyorgy Kurtag: A master of musical shorthand

CONCERT ROUNDUP

IF one has something to say in music, one might as well say it briefly. This seems to be the message of Gyorgy Kurtag's 44 pieces, performed in a special concert.

Kurtag has a lot to say and he does it with enormous intensity and conciseness - a result of the extreme shortness of form that he imposes on himself. The pieces create high tension on the emotional and dramatic level. Contrast is the other principle governing the succession of the pieces.

Each of the Twelve Microclimates for String Quartet (The Young Jerusalem Quartet) is based on a different musical idea, pattern, or playing technique. A

piece seems to be over even before one realizes that it has begun. One gets drawn magnetically into a process of almost involuntary concentration.

Janos Pilinszky: *Gerard de Nerval* for cello solo (Hillel Zori) carries this to still further extremes: the single cello expresses what in other works is distributed among the tone colors of various instruments.

The twenty Games for Piano pose a formidable creative challenge for pianists, because the suggestive notation leaves ample room for each player's personal inventiveness. The seven young pianists who

successfully offered widely differing interpretations of the first Game - an original idea by their coach André Hajdu - not only demonstrated that "the more it changes the more it is the same thing," but also displayed amazing imagination. Continually changing sound colors, in Quintetto for Winds (The New Israel Wind Quintet), made the most of the five instruments, contributing nuances to the contrasts of tempo and atmosphere in the work's eight movements.

Kurtag's own playing in a selection of his piano works, together with his wife Marta,

was not mechanical or merely cerebral, but immensely human and communicative. The pianists' intertwining tones in *Blumen die Menschen* must be seen as well as heard to grasp the emotional relationship of a couple whose four hands create a musical embrace. Their playing is moving, yet unselfish and can be mischievously humorous as in the duo's *Beaus-Quarrel*. One may conclude that consciousness of form and an unconventional approach do not necessarily have to result in music that sounds sterile. Quite the contrary.

Jerusalem Music Center, Mishkenot Sha'ananim, September 20, 21.

Ury Eppstein

Traditional Indian performer displays lyricism, reverence

DANCE REVIEW
DORA SOWDEN

NOT since Ran Shinar left Israel some years ago has an Indian dance event had such clout and authority, as the program presented by the visiting exponent of a traditional Indian form, Kiran Sehgal and her troupe at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem on September 18. Sehgal is a star of Odissi, one of the major Indian dance techniques,

that have been revived since Indian independence. It came under the auspices of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, and its origins are from the Orissa area with its rich heritage of art and literature.

In its movement - of henna-ed bare feet, its henna-tipped fingers and palms, its clear-cut gestures, its grace and discipline it

resembles kathak form but has a quality and eloquence of its own.

Sehgal and her two dancers, accompanied by musicians on traditional Indian instruments and with song, captured lyrical as

well as skillful expressiveness at a reminder that all Indian traditional dance has its origins in temple dance and worship. The costuming too, added glamour.

Sehgal showed the subtlety of the Indian vocabulary, in the speed and variety of her footwork, in the detail of her moves, and her precision. Though she

gave some explanation of her *mudra* (system) in English what she did was more arresting than what she said. With her two disciples, the coordination was remarkable, the rhythms always confident and meaningful.

This was from every point of view the real thing, and it should not surprise anyone that it raised a wish for more. Dora Sowden

SEE IT IN HEBREW HEAR IT IN ENGLISH!

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* Nabil and Hisham.
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Rabin's need

WHENEVER Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is questioned about using rude and contemptuous language against Labor Party comrades, Knesset members, American Jews, political opponents, demonstrators, and all residents of Judea, Samaria, Gaza and the Golan, he explains that he is an army man, used to unadorned talk.

But Rabin has been out of uniform and in public life for almost 30 years. Citing his military background as an excuse for epithets which no political leader in the civilized world permits himself to use in public is as disingenuous as it is shameful.

Politicians and commentators on the left of the political map habitually warn against verbal violence in anti-government demonstrations. Such violence is undoubtedly despicable and deplorable when spouted by street protesters; but it is utterly unacceptable when practiced by men and women in leadership positions. It is a pity that the premier himself finds it necessary to set this kind of example.

But using barracks language is not the worst army habit Rabin is unable to outgrow. He seems to have difficulty understanding the difference between democratic government and a military machine. As prime minister he may be the army's commander in chief. But he is not the commanding general of the Israeli public, and he is certainly not the officer in charge of American Jewry. Yet in addressing Jewish leaders in Washington on Thursday, and in referring to them at a New York dinner on Friday, he spoke as if they were new recruits who had the unmitigated gall not to obey orders and support his policies.

It is particularly ironic that Rabin, who habitually refers to his opponents as liars, said on Friday that "it is the first time since the establishment of the state that Jews, in collaboration with the opposition in Israel, are acting against Israel in Congress. We'll get the assistance from the president if they only don't sabotage us."

Anti-Defamation League Executive Director Abraham Foxman, a staunch supporter of the current peace process (who recently quit his synagogue to protest the rabbi's anti-Rabin speeches), responded aptly to this charge: "I was astonished to hear Rabin say that there is no precedent for such conduct. It was the Labor Party which opened this Pandora's box. The very same dignitaries who sat here demanding that the administration withhold aid from the Begin government."

The reference was to the early 1980s. A

senior editor of the *New York Times* wrote at the time that the Labor Party's leaders begged him to use all his influence to oppose American assistance to Israel as long as Menachem Begin was prime minister. And as Rabin must know, the Friends of Peace Now and a dozen other Jewish organizations lobbied against aid to Israel, published insulting advertisements against Likud leaders Begin and Shamir during their visits to the US, collaborated with the PLO in political action against Israel, and did it all with the full collaboration of the parties which now compose Rabin's coalition.

The difference is that this time, the government's opponents are fighting not aid to Israel, but aid to the PLO. There are American Jews, whom Rabin described on Friday as "loathsome" and "pariahs," who do not feel that their taxpayers' money should go to the PLO as long as the organization does not adhere to a single major provision in the Oslo agreement.

For an Israeli leader to tell these Jews not to interfere in Israel's internal affairs on the one hand, and on the other hand not to lobby their congressmen about what should be done with their own taxpayers' money is to givechutzpa a bad name.

Rabin also told the Jewish leaders what he told a gathering of the American-Jewish lobby AIPAC soon after he was elected in 1992: that he needed no Jewish-American intercession in his relations with the administration.

Like most Israelis, Rabin obviously believes that it is in Washington's interest to support Israel as an important American ally and a strategic asset in the Middle East. But some Americans, including quite a few in Washington, disagree with this supposition. And since the US is not run like an army, even a pro-Israel administration has to heed opposition voices.

Without the power, influence and politically sophisticated activities of the American Jewish community which counter these forces, it is certain that American-Israeli friendship would not be what it is today. If Rabin truly believes that his easy access to the president and Congress has nothing to do with American Jewish clout, he is even more naive than his detractors believe.

The most puzzling aspect of these repeated tirades against American Jews is that they are delivered at all. It is as if Rabin needs to reassure himself by savaging real and imagined adversaries.

It is an unfortunate need, quite incompatible with leadership.



News item: Army forms anti-riot unit for redeployment

Let's play peace games

ELYAKIM HA'ETZNI

IN the army, war games played against an imaginary adversary get soldiers to think several moves ahead.

Israel's ministers didn't need any such training. They needed just a few hours to study the 400 pages of Oslo 2 before raising their hands to support it.

So it's up to us, whose country, homes and lives Oslo 2 has put in the balance, to take a stab at what our statesmen didn't do.

Game No. 1. The Arab player: Israeli-supplied cement is being used in Gaza to build concrete bunkers. The 9,000 policemen agreed upon in Oslo have become 21,000 soldiers, most of them from the "Palestine Liberation Army." After Oslo 2, there will be bunkers in seven more cities, all in close proximity to Israel's vital centers.

There are also a lot of RPG self-propelled rockets, and army-grade explosives. The Palestinian army will number 50,000, more than the regular IDF infantry.

The Israeli player: Stop supplying the cement? We'll have to allow imports from abroad, so what's the use? Stop the building of the bunkers? But there's nothing in the agreement that forbids it. And if the media got a sniff of all this, we'd only be charged with sloppy drafting of the agreements again.

Besides, suppose they call the bunkers air raid shelters? And to ask now where the weapons to arm those 12,000 unauthorized soldiers came from? How can we let the peace blow up over this?

Game No. 2. The Arab player: Soon after taking over all the "West Bank" Palestine joins the Arab League. Egypt announced long ago that its commitment to the pact took precedence over any undertaking in its treaty with Israel.

Five terror squads explode bombs simultaneously in Jerusalem, Kfar Sava, Afula, Hadera and Eilat Moreh, with over 100

Jewish casualties. The murder squads return to Jenin, Kalkilya, Ramallah, and Jericho. Israel's GSS gets intelligence about the killers' whereabouts.

In response to outraged Israeli public opinion, the Arab side states that such regrettable outbreaks of terror are the inevitable consequence of the ongoing occupation of Arab Jerusalem. Possible extradition demands? They don't bother the Arab player. Israel sur-

It's good to be a step or two ahead of your adversary

rendered all such claims once and for all in Oslo 2.

The Israeli player: For the first time, the IDF marches back into "Palestinian" towns, heading for the terrorists' hideouts.

The Arab player: The Palestinian army opens fire. There are street fights, casualties on both sides.

The Israeli player: Tanks are sent in to prevent dangerous entanglement in the streets and alleys, soldiers being shot at from roofs and windows, sometimes even surrounded.

The Arab player: Arafat makes a hysterical declaration: Genocide of the Palestinian people! He demands the immediate activation of the Arab Mutual Defense Pact. Hello 1948. The Palestinians act as a trip-wire, setting off the next war.

Game No. 3
The Arab player: Some time after the start of Palestinian TV broadcasts from Ramallah, prime-time programs target the Israeli Arabs, encouraging them to demand autonomy for Arab Galilee. There are pointed hints about the intifada. The heroes of Israeli

Arab "resistance" in Israel, from Mohammed Darwish down, are emulated.

A map is displayed, showing an extra-territorial "safe passage" between Jenin and Nazareth, right through the Jezreel Valley. A new series of postage stamps features Izzadin Kassam, the Grand Mufti Haj Amin el-Husseini, the woman terrorist Leila Khaled. The *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* are introduced into Palestinian schools.

The Israeli player: Protests against these "breaches of the agreement, which strictly interdicts incitement and hostile propaganda."

The Arab player: Acts surprised at this interference in his internal affairs. The clamor for autonomy is an authentic demand, emerging from liberated brothers. A corridor cutting through Israel already operates between Gaza and Hebron, and this corridor is extra-territorial, in accordance with international precedents.

The Palestinians claim another corridor, to the al-Hamma enclave, which is Palestinian. And as for the postage stamps, it isn't for Israel to choose the Palestinians' national heroes. The *Protocols*? Why, they are being taught to Palestinian children in the spirit of the *Main Kampf* translation at the Hebrew University.

The Israeli player: Looks for means to apply counter-measures, but there isn't much left he can do. The whole area, together with all the authority, has already been handed over. And economic pressure would hurt Israel, too.

Actually, there's nothing left to do but calm the Israeli street, and get public opinion used to the fact that Palestine, like Iraq and Yemen, is a hostile Arab state we'll just have to live with.

Fancy some more peace games - about water, refugees, civil strife? Or maybe we'd better call them war games.

The writer, a lawyer and former MK, is a resident of Kiryat Arba.

Child at risk

ESTHER HERTZOG

ANOTHER welfare services failure? was how the radio reported a recent case of child abuse.

The implication: that the welfare services are responsible for the physical safety of babies and children. But this is wrong.

The safety of Jews, of Arabs, of ordinary men and women - and of minors - is the rightful responsibility of the police, the *raison d'être* of its existence.

Putting responsibility for minors' safety on the welfare services is part of a social-bureaucratic reality in which the welfare services are gaining increasing authority over more and more groups defined as endangered or needy - or, in simple language, as "vulnerable" of all sorts.

The social services have become an additional focus of responsibility, mediating between medical treatment and police procedures.

In doing so, they allow these authorities, probably against their will, to shirk their responsibilities, increasing the dangers to which helpless individuals are exposed.

There are so many authorities responsible for minors that, in practice, no one is responsible, and all those dealing with a case conveniently pass the responsibility onto someone else.

Doctors can blame mother-baby clinics, and the welfare services. The police points a finger at the social workers, and everybody throws joint blame on parents for criminal acts against their children.

Being a parent in Israel today means being open to suspicion of abusing helpless children.

Of course, there are exceptions.

Parents who are police officers are totally law-abiding. Naturally, they would never abuse their children. Neither would those in highly ethical circles such as teachers, social workers, judges, doctors and nurses. These remain above suspicion, since they are the ones who report cases and deal with them.

SO WHO IS left? The "primitives" - parents who are new immigrants, parents with no educa-

The police are shirking their responsibility to protect minors from physical abuse

tion or profession, Arab parents, unskilled laborers, and so on. Ordinary people, with no special social or professional status.

And the solution to violence the many authorities are willing to contemplate? Removing abused children from both parents.

Responsibility for child abuse is shared equally by the mother and the father, even though, in many cases, the woman is also the victim of violence, and receives no help from the police.

This is what happened in the case of a baby abused in Beersheba a few months ago. The mother was presented as an accessory, and told that the baby would be taken from her, even though she too was a victim of the father's violence.

Why are both parents routinely considered guilty in advance of child abuse?

Because it's an easy "out" for the police, who are ones who have failed to deal with violence against children and women.

Separating children from their mothers instead of punishing a violent father is very convenient for the authorities, because it shifts responsibility neatly onto the parents.

Genuine treatment of violence against babies, minors and women would involve a greater focusing of responsibility. The police would have to become responsible for ensuring the physical safety of all citizens, the health authorities for medical treatment, and so on.

There is a better way to enhance the physical security of all citizens: by meting out severe punishment to violent individuals - in most cases men - and refraining from collective punishment, i.e. separating children from their mother, and removing them from their home.

The writer lectures on sociology and anthropology at Beit Berl College in Kfar Sava.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

VICTIMS OF ARAB TERROR

Sir, - On September 29, your reporter, BatSheva Tsor wrote: "Liba'i arrived at Beit Hanassi in the late morning to hand over the first files to the president and attend a swearing-in ceremony for judges. He was met by a group of demonstrators from the Victims of Arab Terrorism organization, some of whom tried to attack him."

The actual facts are that several families whose loved ones were murdered by Arab terrorists, as well as other members of our organization, came to support a demonstration by the families of Jewish prisoners, demanding that if the Israeli government, in spite of our objec-

tions, frees Arab terrorists, then Jewish prisoners must be freed as well.

At no time did any family or member of our organization attack or attempt to attack Liba'i.

SHIFRA HOFFMAN
Victims of Arab Terrorism International
Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Post regrets the editing error which associated a demonstrator detained for spitting at David Liba'i with the Victims of Arab Terrorism. - Ed, J.P.

REPARATION

Sir, - I couldn't get past the headline - so perverse, insensitive, and denigrating the impact - of your front-page article of August 31 regarding a survey commissioned by Peace Now. "Poll: 32% of settlers willing to repatriate for compensation."

Repatriation means returning to one's own country - I think we've already done that from places like Cleveland, Kiev, Prague and Melbourne, from small villages in Yemen, Ethiopia, Poland and Morocco, from all over the planet earth, in fact, where our feet have repeatedly failed to find sure ground - fleeing sometimes by choice, more often by force, but always within the soft, astonishingly persistent echo of a Biblical promise that bridges yesterday with tomorrow.

What? The areas we didn't manage to control before 1967 constitute some other country's history and destiny? And those Jews who made aliyah to Hebron, Efrat and Ma'aleh Adumim - in keeping with the dream that has spanned continents and generations - mistakenly thought that they had finally come home; but, all they actually managed to do was transplant themselves from one location *hutz la'aretz* to another?

I don't think so. Since the time of Pharaoh, begrudging us our existence, we've been maligned, victimized and gotten very good at bending over backwards, being more than fair to please and appease others. It hasn't worked, not for those who have struggled to maintain their Jewish

identity, not for those who have struggled with parallel determination to run from it, and not for those who have committed themselves to rationalizing the prejudice and hostility of our adversaries. Again and again, hated against us as Jews, and currently as Israelis, has been more powerful than our good intentions, however self-effacing they sometimes are.

Denying our history and connection to this land jeopardizes our collective future.

ELADNE SLOMOVIC
Jerusalem.

VETERINARY CARE

Sir, - In Dr. Ben-Shaul's recent article, "Sometimes pets need specialists too," she mentioned the Koret School of Veterinary Medicine of the Hebrew University as a source of "proper laboratory and X-ray facilities." She also mentioned the difficulty of finding veterinary specialists in Israel.

For the record, treatment can be provided at the Koret School's Teaching Hospital, located at Beit Dagan. The school has specialists in numerous disciplines of veterinary medicine as well as in most animal species. Professionals in these areas are also active in certain private practices, so that using either of these services should provide any animal owner with the opportunity to obtain the best possible veterinary care for his pet or farm animal.

URI ORGAD, DVM,
Head of the Koret School of Veterinary Medicine
Rehovot.

THE MORMON CENTER

Sir, - Teddy Kollek's defense of his efforts on behalf of the Mormons (August 25) distorts the issue. There never was a campaign against the Mormons, or their presence in Israel. There was, however, legitimate concern over their plans to build a missionary center to convert Jews here - despite their assurances to the contrary. Indeed, it was only as a result of public exposure of their own secret reports that they agreed to restrict these activities in Israel.

No less important to the many secular and religious Jews (and Christians) who opposed the Mormon Center was the scandal surrounding its purchase. The 28 dunams of prime public land on which the Mormon Center now stands was given to them for approximately \$450,000 - about the price of a nice apartment with a view. This special area overlooking Jerusalem is worth at least \$100 million. Coincidentally, Teddy Kollek received \$1 million as a contribution to the Jerusalem Foundation.

Kollek takes credit for helping the Mormons, but vigorously opposed the right of Jews to build near the Mormon Center, in the Muslim and Christian Quarters and in the City of David.

Kollek has done some wonderful things for Jerusalem, for which he can be justly proud; the Mormon Center is hardly one of them.

MOSHE DANN
Jerusalem.

CLOSURE

Sir, - Whenever, in the wake of a terrorist attack, the government imposes a closure on the occupied territories, our Arab neighbors, and some of our best friends too, refer to the closure as "collective punishment," a measure that is generally looked upon with disfavor.

The government does not impose a closure in order to punish the residents of the occupied territories, but to protect the residents of Israel. Each lifting of the closure is followed by a terrorist attack, as happened when the closure was lifted on August 20 and two buses were blown up with about 100 casualties on August 21.

H. SOPHER
Haifa.

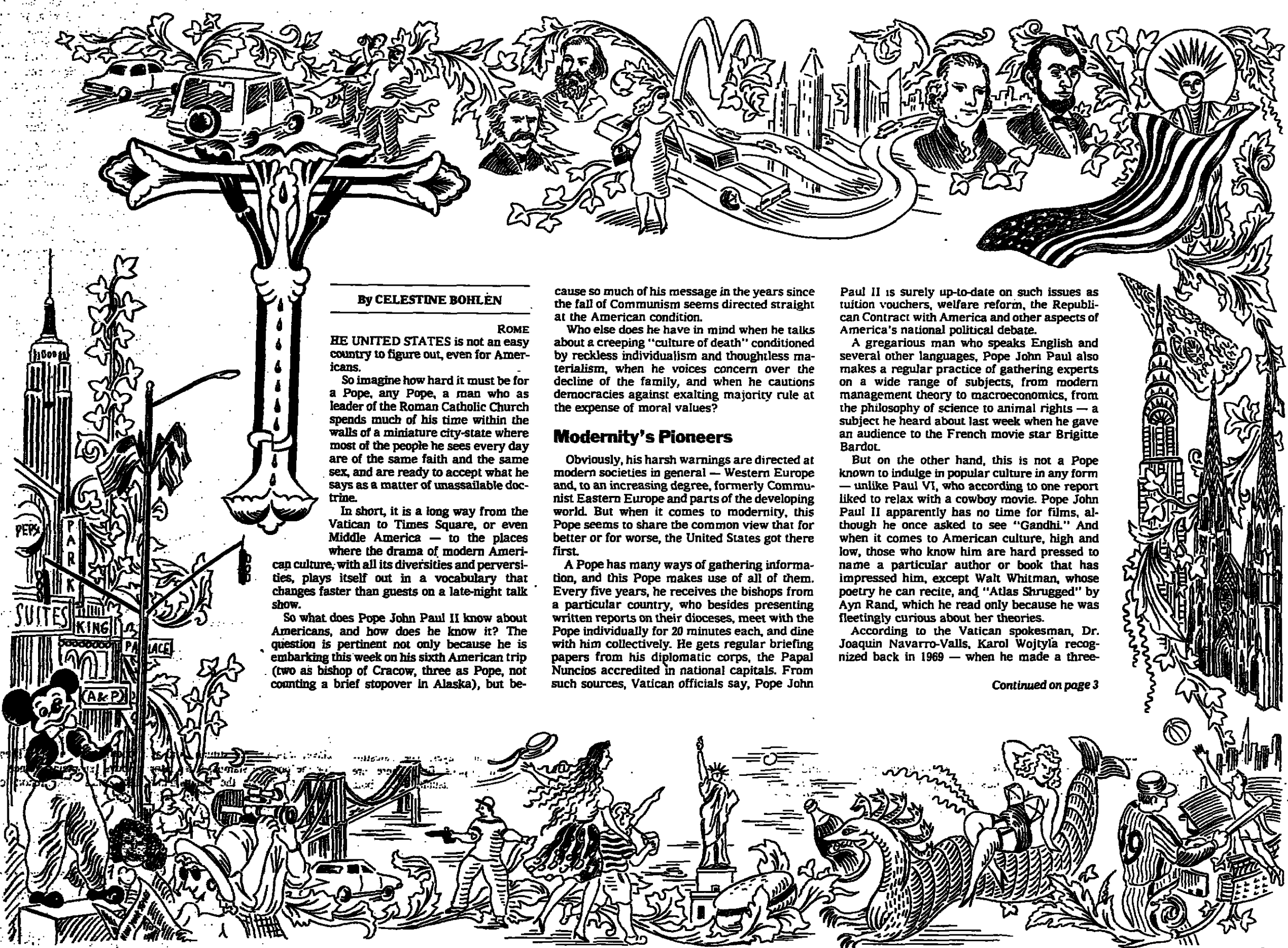
هفتاد و نهم

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New World What the Pope Sees (and Doesn't) in America



By CELESTINE BOHLÉN

ROME
HE UNITED STATES is not an easy country to figure out, even for Americans.
So imagine how hard it must be for a Pope, any Pope, a man who as leader of the Roman Catholic Church spends much of his time within the walls of a miniature city-state where most of the people he sees every day are of the same faith and the same sex, and are ready to accept what he says as a matter of unassailable doctrine.
In short, it is a long way from the Vatican to Times Square, or even Middle America — to the places where the drama of modern American culture, with all its diversities and perversities, plays itself out in a vocabulary that changes faster than guests on a late-night talk show.
So what does Pope John Paul II know about Americans, and how does he know it? The question is pertinent not only because he is embarking this week on his sixth American trip (two as bishop of Cracow, three as Pope, not counting a brief stopover in Alaska), but be-

cause so much of his message in the years since the fall of Communism seems directed straight at the American condition.
Who else does he have in mind when he talks about a creeping "culture of death" conditioned by reckless individualism and thoughtless materialism, when he voices concern over the decline of the family, and when he cautions democracies against exalting majority rule at the expense of moral values?
Modernity's Pioneers
Obviously, his harsh warnings are directed at modern societies in general — Western Europe and, to an increasing degree, formerly Communist Eastern Europe and parts of the developing world. But when it comes to modernity, this Pope seems to share the common view that for better or for worse, the United States got there first.
A Pope has many ways of gathering information, and this Pope makes use of all of them. Every five years, he receives the bishops from a particular country, who besides presenting written reports on their dioceses, meet with the Pope individually for 20 minutes each, and dine with him collectively. He gets regular briefing papers from his diplomatic corps, the Papal Nuncios accredited in national capitals. From such sources, Vatican officials say, Pope John

Paul II is surely up-to-date on such issues as tuition vouchers, welfare reform, the Republican Contract with America and other aspects of America's national political debate.
A gregarious man who speaks English and several other languages, Pope John Paul also makes a regular practice of gathering experts on a wide range of subjects, from modern management theory to macroeconomics, from the philosophy of science to animal rights — a subject he heard about last week when he gave an audience to the French movie star Brigitte Bardot.
But on the other hand, this is not a Pope known to indulge in popular culture in any form — unlike Paul VI, who according to one report liked to relax with a cowboy movie. Pope John Paul II apparently has no time for films, although he once asked to see "Gandhi." And when it comes to American culture, high and low, those who know him are hard pressed to name a particular author or book that has impressed him, except Walt Whitman, whose poetry he can recite, and "Atlas Shrugged" by Ayn Rand, which he read only because he was fleetingly curious about her theories.
According to the Vatican spokesman, Dr. Joaquin Navarro-Valls, Karol Wojtyla recognized back in 1969 — when he made a three-

Continued on page 3

- 25 Years of Lust**
So, um, now do you wanna see my African violets?
By Natalie Angier **2**
- The Uses of Euphemism**
Trivia isn't trivial to Palestinians and Israelis.
By Serge Schmemmann **3**
- Going Negative (Nicely)**
Translating the political speech.
By Richard L. Berke **4**
- Demanding Change**
American voters aren't the only restless ones.
By Michael Specter **3**

The New Dilemma

Look Who's Saying Separate Is Equal



An all-black segregated school in the 1940's.



A Kansas City, Mo., magnet school in the 1990's, specializing in technology.

By STEVEN A. HOLMES

BACK IN 1954, the segregationist doctrine of separate but equal appeared to have been slain by a nine-headed St. George known as the United States Supreme Court. In its landmark ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the justices overturned what had been for 80 years the legal underpinning of America's system of racial separation.
Four decades later, though, a mixture of white resistance to integration, population shifts, an increasingly conservative judiciary and black impatience and political empowerment seem to be converting separate but equal from a dead dragon into a rising Phoenix.
The once discredited doctrine is making a comeback, embraced in varying degrees by

such divergent figures as Louis Farrakhan, the head of the Denver school board and Supreme Court Justice Clarence Thomas.
'Desegregation Is Dead'
In 1954 the Court declared that separate could never be equal; that segregation was meant to be hurt blacks (and that it succeeded in doing so) no matter what the quality of particular segregated institutions. Last month, though, some black members of school boards in Denver and Kansas City, Mo., questioned whether trying to force whites to mix with black children was not only demeaning to blacks but unnecessary to achieve equal academic opportunities.
"I think desegregation is dead and should have died a long time ago, if the focus is on trying to have a physical mixing of the races," said Edward J. Newsome, a black member of the Kansas City school board.

While the 1954 decision addressed the impact on blacks in particular, modern supporters of desegregation argue that integration grants children of all races and ethnicities the opportunity to become more familiar with the cultures of other groups. But Mr. Newsome scoffs at the notion that black children benefit academically by rubbing shoulders with whites.
"For a person to believe otherwise simply is adhering to the notion that blacks are inherently inferior," he said, echoing Justice Thomas's opinion earlier this year in voiding a magnet school program to attract whites to the Kansas City public schools.
Whether couched in the oratory of black empowerment or driven by a view that whites will never agree to mix, more academics and policymakers of both races are turning away from integration as a goal and toward enhancing institutions that are predominantly black, by design or not.

"Enhancement is a philosophy of maintaining separate but equal," said Michael Meyers, executive director of the New York Civil Rights Coalition, who describes himself as a militant integrationist. "The strategy is to deal with the ghetto or strengthening ghetto housing or ghetto schools because they don't see integration as possible, fashionable or desirable."
And while the motivations may be different, the oratory often sounds oddly reminiscent of Southern segregationists.
Was Brown a Mistake?
Writing in 1993, Professor Alex M. Johnson Jr. of the University of Virginia Law School said integration has failed blacks and that the *Brown* decision was a mistake. He said he could not have made those state-

Continued on page 4

Ideas & Trends

Pickup Lines Dad Used on Mom

By NATALIE ANGIER

MEMORY. Get over here, memory! Maybe a swig of this Boone's Farm apple wine will help. Ah, yes, the early 70's. A highwater mark of American culture: shag haircuts, Kool cigarettes, the Brady Bunch and hot pants (they're not just for hookers anymore!). Carole King romps to the top of the charts with "I Feel the Earth Move Under My Feet" and "It's Too Late, Baby," while Paul McCartney proves he really is better off without the Beatles by giving the world "Uncle Albert."

And repressed, tongue-tied guys everywhere learn that even the most gorgeous gals will happily go out with them if only they take a few cues from Eric Weber's

saying "I really dig that," or the suggestion that if a you see a girl you like in the library, invite her outside for a cigarette. But the main point of the book will remain the same, he said, the tone a cross between Don Juan and Norman Vincent Peale, the essential message being: Hey, dudes! Just do it. You see a girl you like? Just go up and say hello. Don't be shy. Don't worry about your pimples and your bad teeth. A woman doesn't care about a man's appearance. She just wants him to approach her. You are, as one chapter title puts it, Born Talented. "As a man, it's your right, your privilege to approach a woman anytime you want," the book exhorts. "Women still sit and wait, while men are free to explore all the fantastic female possibilities."

The author assures his readers that women are just as lascivious as men and that even the most beautiful women often are lonely, desperate for a man to approach them and say something like "Do you know what escargots are?"

Mr. Weber, who is 53, embarked on his book-writing career in his spare time while working at Prentice-Hall writing direct-mail letters. He is not the predacious swinger his how-to guide might suggest. He did meet his wife in a singles bar, when he stopped her with the irresistible line, "You're too pretty to get away." But they have stayed married for 30 years and have four children, including two daughters who are in Bennington and Barnard colleges and are independent-minded enough to call their father "a sexist." But Mr. Weber insists he is more a romantic than a sexist, and what he really aims to do is lessen the world's quotient of loneliness.

What to Say in the Elevator

Which is all well and noble, but the question is, do his tactics work? To find out, I performed a highly scientific study. Focusing on the juiciest parts of the book — "Fifty Great Opening Lines" and "More Great Opening Lines" — I asked a few girlfriends how they would respond if hit on with a few choice samples.

Book: Do you have an aspirin? (*Spoken in a pained voice. The girl will want to know what's wrong. Women love to mother men.*)
Friend: Oh, God! Who wants a whiner and a loser!

Book: Is my tie straight? I'm going to an important meeting and I want to look just right. (*Use this on the elevator or in the*



A book on picking up women may seem quaint, but, hey, you never know. In New York's Bryant Park, a 1970's bar scene today.

lobby of an office building. Girls love straightening ties.)

Friend: Are you kidding? Touch a strange man?

Book: How do you cook a leg of lamb? (*Spoken in the supermarket.*)

Friend: Well, I might respond if the guy is good-looking enough. (*Sorry, dude.*)

So, O.K., maybe the responses would be different if the lines were delivered by a man. In the name of in-depth investigation, I enlisted the help of Jason Miller, who works as a researcher at ABC News in Los Angeles, is a year younger than the book, and is said by his female co-workers to look vaguely like Keanu Reeves in "Bill and Ted's Excellent Adventure."

He took to the assignment with gusto, and though he is no novice at cruising the singles scene, the journalistic license gave him the gumption to approach extremely beautiful women. He used book lines verbatim.

Scene One: Saturday night at the Snake Pit, a tavern for a young though not-so-hot crowd.

Jason (*approaching a woman sitting at the bar with two girlfriends*): Don't tell me a beautiful girl like you doesn't have a date

tonight.

Woman (*skeptical look on face*): Are you kidding?

Jason (*ad-libbing*): No.

Woman: That's not your best line, is it?

Jason: (*Groping desperately*): What makes you think that was a line?

Woman: Please. (*Turns back to her friends in disgust.*)

Jason slinks off in humiliation.

Scene Two: Later that night at a Geffen Records executive party, peopled by the beautiful music industry crowd, where all the women look like Christy Turlington.

Jason (*approaching a woman standing by herself*): Are you a model? (*The books says, "Any girl will be thrilled to have you mistake her for a model."*)

Woman (*coldly*): Yes. (*Walks away.*)

Undeterred, Jason pulls a beer from the refrigerator, walks over to an even more beautiful woman standing in a group of people and taps her on the shoulder. She turns around.

Jason: You're the second prettiest girl in the world. (*This line comes with the guarantee that, naturally, "she'll want to know who the prettiest is."*)

Woman: What?

Jason: (*repeats himself*).
Woman: No, I am the prettiest girl in the whole world.

Jason: (*stunned silence.*)

But this encounter has a happy ending. After a moment, the woman breaks into a smile to let him know she was kidding, and they get to chatting just as the book says they should. Jason had several other successes that night and collected a few phone numbers. Good thing he read the book — and that he's pretty cute!

Mr. Weber said that his next edition will be different. "I'm moving away from opening lines," he said. "I talk about a man thinking of himself as a 'citizen of the world.'" But, surely, men still need help in approaching a strange woman in these cynical, buzz-off times. Surely they need a more appealing approach for the contemporary woman, lines that make no reference to her face, legs or figure and thus could be mistaken for sexual harassment. Something like: "Are you a descendant of Emily Dickinson?" or "Are you a MacArthur fellow? You have that air of genius about you." Hey, I can dig that!

In Search of History

When Today's Agenda Is a Prism for the Past

By DAVID W. DUNLAP

NEWLY arrived in town, the lanky 28-year-old lawyer did not have money to buy bedding from the 23-year-old merchant. So the merchant made an offer. "I have a large room with a double bed upstairs, which you are very welcome to share with me," he said. The lawyer beamed with pleasure as he accepted the kindness.

For the next 3½ years, the two men shared the bed. The town was Springfield, Ill. The lawyer was Abraham Lincoln. The story was told by the merchant, Joshua Fry Speed, two years before his death in 1882.

A century and a half later, that seemingly ambiguous relationship has been invoked to suggest that the Republican Party, which is often uncomfortable with accepting homosexuality, is failing to acknowledge its own past. Although the party is dominated by social conservatives who reject the notion that homosexuals should be sheltered by special civil rights laws, it is also home to people who are just as fiscally conservative but happen to be gay, many openly so.

Intimations about Lincoln's sexuality were raised anew last month after Senator Bob Dole's Presidential campaign rejected a contribution from the Log Cabin Republicans, a gay group whose name was inspired by the humble beginnings (but not the youthful sleeping habits) of the party's first President. W. Scott Thompson, a prominent member of the Log Cabin Republicans, a Reagan appointee to the board of the United States Institute of Peace, and a professor at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, retorted that homosexuals ought to feel welcome in the party, "given that the founder was gay."

Very Personal

Mr. Thompson's rejoinder reflects a phenomenon that is not unique to this era but seems to have gained greater currency: the re-examination of historical figures to discern personal traits that may be cited for political ends or self-validation. Many blacks embrace as their own the civilization of ancient Egypt, just as some Jews find comfort in theories that Columbus was Jewish. In recent years, journalists and historians have

looked anew at icons like Eleanor Roosevelt and Baron Frederick William Augustus von Steuben and discovered evidence suggesting they might have been gay.

"Almost every stigmatized group has sought to elevate its reputation by pointing to illustrious members," said George Chauncey, an associate professor of history at the University of Chicago.

Similarly, Mr. Thompson's remark, and an essay he has written — titled "Was Abe Lincoln Gay, Too? A Divided Man to Heal a Divided Age" — may have less to do with the past than with the present. Such inquiries have dismayed scholars who fear that history is not being plumbed but manipulated.

"I don't see how the whole question of Lincoln's

gayness would explain anything other than making gay people feel better," said Michael Burlingame, professor of history at Connecticut College and author of "The Inner World of Abraham Lincoln" (1994). "And I don't think the function of history is to make people feel good. Celebratory history is propaganda."

But Charles B. Strozier, a psychoanalyst, history professor at John Jay College of the City University of New York and author of "Lincoln's Quest for Union" (1982), said: "The questions we ask of the past emerge from contemporary concerns. That doesn't mean it's false history. It means we're directed to areas we care about. People have concerns now about the nature of family life, of sexual identities; in general, what's the relationship between public and private life."

Even if conclusive evidence were found that Lincoln had been in a homosexual relationship, would it matter? And to whom? The issue might be dismissed as pointless, since it seemed to have no effect on Lincoln's public persona or political agenda.

Historians hesitate to speculate whether sublimated sexual impulses, even if proven, might have engendered empathy for other repressed and oppressed people. "You would look again at Lincoln the merciful, at Lincoln the tender-hearted pardoner," said Harold Holzer, author of "The Lincoln Family Album" (1993). "But I don't think we can ever find an answer."

"That he could marry and have a deep, psychologically and physically intimate friendship with Joshua Speed shows that he was operating in an emotional universe very different from our own," Mr. Chauncey said.

Taking Marriage

What is known is that Lincoln and Speed shared quarters from 1837 to 1841, when Speed moved home to Kentucky. As Speed grew apprehensive about his impending marriage to Fanny Hemming in 1842, Lincoln wrote extraordinarily tender letters to him. Later that year, Lincoln married Mary Ann Todd.

While it was not unusual for two men to share a bed at that time, there has long been a hint of something more. In "Abraham Lincoln: The Prairie Years" (1926), Carl Sandburg, without being more specific, repeatedly described the two as having "a streak of lavender and spots soft as May violets."

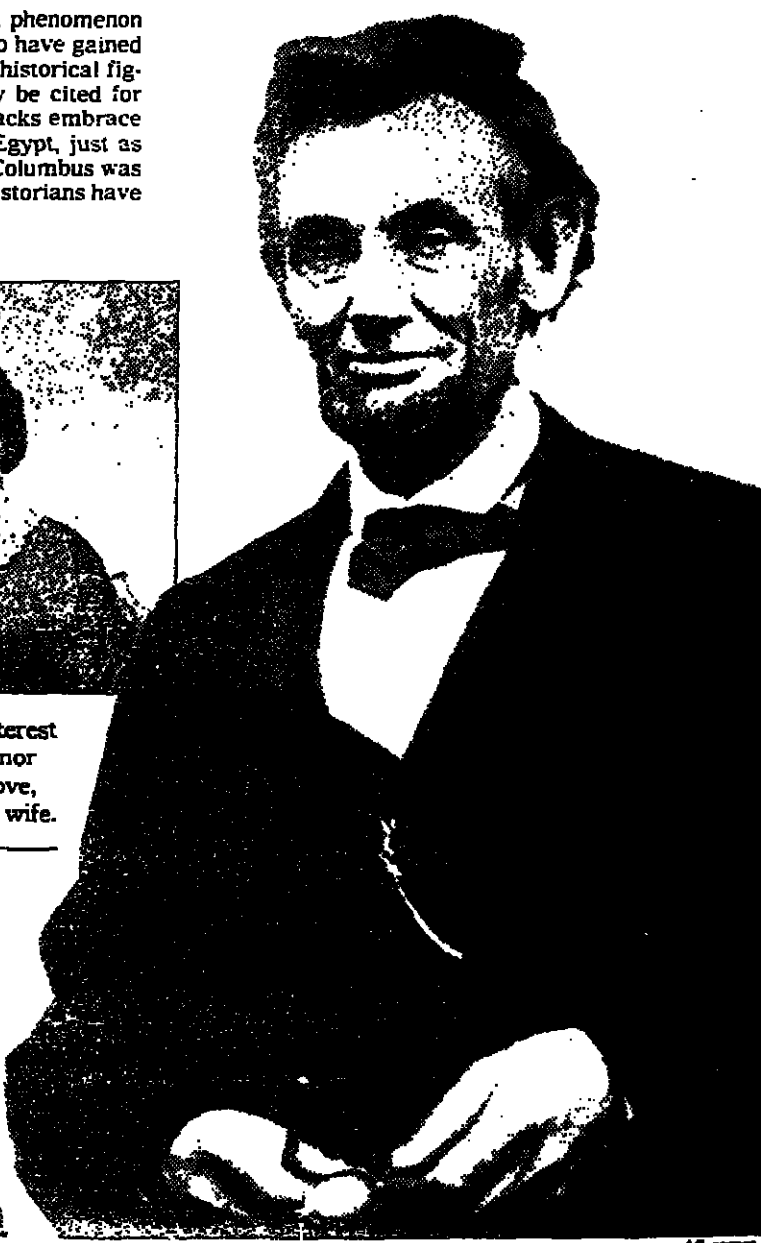
That phrase — though only vaguely suggesting a "streak" — would have been understood in the 1920's as a reference to homosexuality, Mr. Chauncey said. But Herbert Mitgang, the editor of "The Letters of Carl Sandburg" and author of the play "Mister Lincoln," said the language proved "nothing except Sandburg's poetic reach."

Martin Duberman, executive director of the Center for Lesbian and Gay Studies at the Graduate Center of the City University of New York, is leading a discussion on biography at a two-day conference, "Lesbian and Gay History: Defining a Field," beginning Friday at the Graduate Center in Manhattan.

He cautioned that it was "irresponsible to quickly label someone from the past 'gay' or 'lesbian' unless we have very concrete evidence of genital activity and probably a romantic connection — and we almost never have that."



Gay and lesbian groups have taken interest in the sex lives of, among others, Eleanor Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln. Above, Lincoln's friend Joshua Speed and his wife.



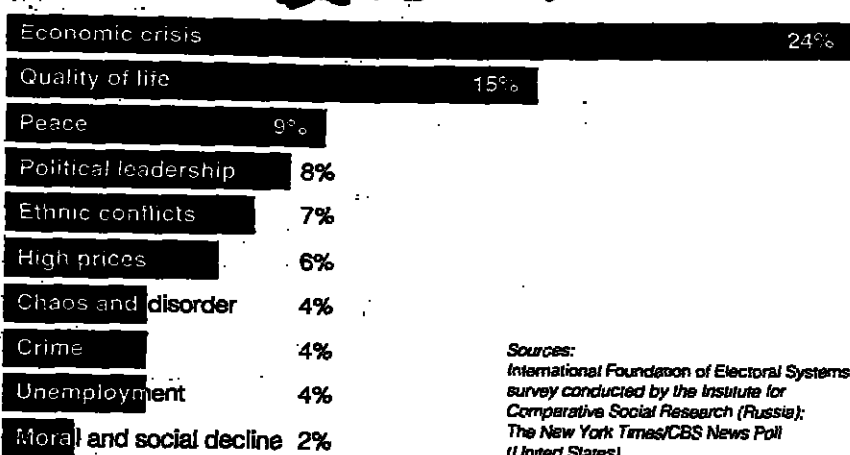
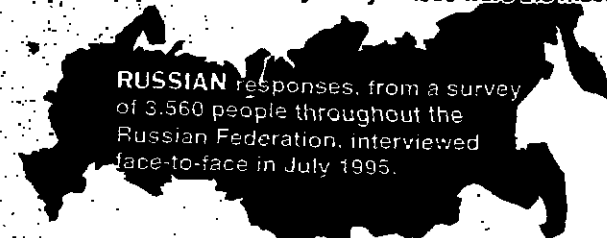
Lecturer of Congress

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The World

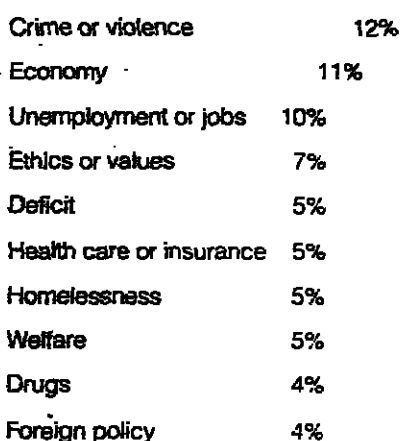
Worried About the Economy and Crime. Sound Familiar?

Pollsters in Russia and the United States asked people what they thought was the biggest problem facing their country today. These were the most frequently cited problems:



Sources: International Foundation of Electoral Systems survey conducted by the Institute for Comparative Social Research (Russia); The New York Times/CBS News Poll (United States)

AMERICAN responses, from a survey of 1,478 people nationwide, interviewed by telephone in August 1995.



The New York Times

Just Like You-Know-Who

Russia's Voters Turn Cranky

By MICHAEL SPECTER

CONSIDER these political facts as the 1996 election season nears: 94 million in a uniform is ready to lead the people into the next century and the people seem ready to be led. He is decisive, proud, slightly regal. And he strikes fear into the current leadership. It's still the economy, stupid. Voters say it is by far the biggest problem facing the country. And they will support whoever they think can make it better. Dissatisfaction with government has rarely been higher. Only 5 percent of people in a major new poll think elected officials are interested in "improving our lives," while 60 percent think officials are "only interested in helping themselves."

Hating Politicians

And of course, nearly everyone hates the President. Sound like America? Nyet. Russia seems to have just as much inclination as America to wish presidential qualities on a general with no political experience. Voters here have the same yearning to vote for whoever lives outside the Beltway (in Moscow it's called the Ring Road). And nearly everyone has the tendency to get all misty-eyed when remembering the way it was. (People here are remarkably adept at forgetting the labor camps while they remember that fresh bread used to cost a penny a loaf.) So what is all this talk about the wildly immature Russian political system? In many ways, according to the poll, which was conducted in July by Russian pollsters working with an international group that promotes democracy, the angry Russian electorate seems eerily similar in its hos-

tility to politicians to the people who have turned Newt Gingrich into the Speaker of the House. When asked whom they are likely to vote for in the presidential election, the respondents gave "I don't know" 14 percent, "difficult to say" 20 percent and "none" 25 percent. Not much to comfort those who run the country. "The common voter spits on politicians together and separately," Gen. Aleksandr Lebed, the outspoken and revered possible presidential candidate, said in an interview with Pravda last week, speaking perhaps with a bit more fire in the belly than one gets from Gen. Colin L. Powell. "It is quite clear you won't be able to drag him to the elections even with a lasso."

He might be wrong about that — at least according to the poll, which was conducted for the International Foundation of Electoral Systems, a joint effort by policy researchers in Russia and the United States. The sample, which consisted of 3,560 face-to-face interviews across Russia, suggests that voters are dying to get to the polls and turn the bums out. But General Lebed has a point that, like most of the other results of this poll, would play as well in Kansas City as in Irkutsk.

Feeling Cheated . . .

Pessimism is the order of the day as Russia is about to elect a new Parliament in December and a new President in June. Voters are down on everyone they used to be up on. They feel cheated by the slow pace of reform and the untidy nature of a new democracy. If somebody had the brains to draw up a Contract with Russia, he would win going away. But people here really aren't as negative as the numbers make them seem (even discounting the 2 percent margin of sampling error in the poll). It's hard to be

happy with a Government that started what is widely seen as a useless war (Chechnya), and one in which official corruption is more the rule than the exception. Most respondents to this survey are convinced that there was fraud in the last elections, in 1993, and that there will be fraud this time too.

. . . but a Little Optimistic

Despite those obvious failures of confidence, the future may not be as bleak as it seems. "One thing we noted very clearly," said Michael Caputo, the Russia-based program manager for the group that conducted the poll. "There is also some strong optimism here. There are large numbers of people in Russia who honestly feel that their vote can change things. You don't often find that in the United States."

People also talk about issues here. They have important views on private property and local autonomy. The country is in the process of being created, and many young people are excited about the future.

Still there are problems. No presidential candidate received more than 14 percent of the vote in this early poll. Few people understand political parties. More than a third of the likely voters thought one family member could cast a vote for another. Many think prisoners can vote and most think you don't need to be able to speak Russian to vote. (All are wrong.)

"The politicians treat the Russian voter like a peasant," General Lebed said in the interview last week, painting the picture a little darker than it may be. "They ignore the realities. If his television is broken, our modern Uncle Vanya cannot buy a new one. It costs too much. He doesn't read papers. His political feelings can be described in a single word: boredom." Gee, what a strange country.

The Pope Views America

Continued from page 1

month tour of the United States and Canada as the 49-year-old bishop of Cracow — that America, for him, was terra incognita. "He knew then that in his intellectual formation there was something substantial missing," Dr. Navarro-Valls explained.

"He came from Poland, but practically speaking, he grew up within the European tradition; he studied Sartre and the German phenomenologists. He knew America as a place where thought does not exist as thought, but as action, translated into the American way of life. And that is why he was interested. How could a country that doesn't have big names, big thinkers, have such a strong influence on the world?"

It is doubtful how much a Polish cleric, sent on a whirlwind tour of Polish-American parishes, really picked up about the American way of life. His next trip in 1976 — to Philadelphia for a Eucharistic Congress, to Boston and Washington — was even more limited.

A European View

And by the time he came as Pope in 1979, many still detected in him a classic European attitude toward Americans. "I think he had a tendency to look down on the United States, to see Americans as naïve, simplistic and materialistic, which was the consistent portrayal of the States in Poland at the time," said Father Avery Dulles, a Jesuit theologian at Fordham University. "There was also a tendency in Europe to resent the United States as a world leader, and he may have imbibed a little of that."

By some accounts, the 1979 trip was not

altogether successful. It was then that many American Catholics — while thrilled at the first pastoral visit by a successor to St. Peter — came face to face with the rigidity of this Pope's moral doctrine. And it was then that Pope John Paul II first encountered the contentious American spirit, when Sister Mary Theresa Kane,

How could a land without big thinkers have such influence? Because here, ideas become action.

president of the Leadership Conference of Women Religious, publicly challenged him on the ordination of women as priests.

When the weeklong trip was over, the National Catholic Reporter concluded that the Pope "did not grasp the pluralism" of American society. "Has John Paul II misread the U.S. experience," asked a headline on an editorial complaining that the Pope seemed to view American Catholics as "dilettantes dabbling in Christianity." His second trip in 1987 gave him a wider view of the States, taking him across the South and Southwest, up through California and across to Detroit. "On that trip he was able to see the richness of the church," said one American priest, noting that he met with Indians, black Catholics, AIDS victims and many other groups who, together, gave him a better picture not

only of America's diversity but also of the depth of religious feeling that in many ways sets the United States apart. "He has learned in detail that the United States is not Western Europe," said George Weigel, president of the Ethics and Public Policy Center in Washington. "Whatever else you can say, Sunday morning in the United States is different in a very powerful way than it is in Western Europe."

"The United States is not the bad boy, not by any means," said Cardinal Edmund Szoka, prefect of Economic Affairs of the Vatican and one of two American cardinals who will accompany the Pope this week. "I think he has great esteem for the American Catholic church, and for the Catholic laity who really have retained the faith. People speak up, but that that does not mean they are not faithful."

Mr. Weigel argues that in recent years, there has been a convergence between the Pope's message and Americans' willingness to listen. "From the question of virtue and democracy, to the spiraling divorce rate, and births out of wedlock, the Pope's message can be heard within the American conversation," Mr. Weigel said.

The Midwest

In that sense, many would argue that a Pope need not know the lyrics to the latest gangsta rap hit in order to know that many Americans share his concern about the violence in their culture. "Whenever people talk about some new extreme American phenomenon, he will also say, 'Don't forget about the Middle West,'" said Dr. Navarro-Valls. "It took me a while to realize he wasn't talking about Chicago, or Detroit, but about another America, which may be the majority."

Beyond the Details, A Sketch of Peace

By SERGE SCHMEMMANN

JERUSALEM

IT is the nature of agreements between bitter foes that they often must conceal their true meaning behind a screen of detail.

In the one signed in Washington last week between the Israelis and Palestinians, Israel could not openly say it was irretrievably abandoning the ancient Jewish dream of a Greater Israel in the biblical lands now often called Judea and Samaria. And the Palestinians could not proclaim that they were taking the first step toward creating a Palestinian state.

There were too many passions and scars to put things in practical terms. So the real art of the agreement was in finding ways of burying the hard truth in trivia and euphemism. With so much at stake, said Uri Savir, the chief Israeli negotiator, "pragmatism was not enough."

Careful With Words

So nowhere does the agreement mention Judea, Samaria or a Palestinian homeland, nor a withdrawal of Israeli troops (they were only to be "redeployed").

Israel took pains in the document not to be seen as anticipating, much less recognizing, a Palestinian state. Thus the head of the new "Palestinian Interim Self-Government Authority" was to be called by the Arabic title "Ra'ees," which the Palestinians could translate as President, and the Israelis as Chairman.

If some things went unsaid, the fact that others made it into print was often a breakthrough in itself. A scant three years ago, Israel did not recognize the existence of "Palestinians," and the Palestinians would refer to Israel only as the "Zionist entity." Such a history of sensitivity to semantics and symbols made for a document rich in verbal legerdemain, much of it the product of long and ardent haggling.

On foreign affairs, for example, the agreement declared categorically that the Palestinian Council "will not have powers and responsibilities in the sphere of foreign relations," and will not have its own embassies abroad or foreign embassies on Palestinian territory. Having said that, the agreement went on to allow the Palestinians to negotiate economic, cultural and scientific agreements, and to set up and host "representative offices." But these, the document sternly noted, "shall not be considered foreign relations."

Throughout the document, seemingly innocuous phrases often concealed a powerful clash of principles. One provision, for example, was that movement of Palestinian policemen between Area A and Area B "will be approved by the local DCO" (Joint District Coordination Office). The A areas are populated zones patrolled by Palestinians, while B are rural areas with joint Palestinian and Israeli police.

The notion that his police needed permission to go from a town to a village threw the Palestinian leader, Yasir Arafat, into a rage, and he stormed out of the talks just before the agreement was to be initiated, shouting "We are not slaves!" The Israelis held firm; were Mr. Arafat allowed to move his 12,000 policemen at will, the entire Israeli attempt to divide Palestine into security control zones would have become meaningless.

But Mr. Arafat also won a few. His most important victory was the 18-month deadline for concluding the Israeli "redeployment." The Israelis resisted any timetable, preferring to assess things at every stage. But Mr. Arafat knew that Israeli elections are approaching, and that if the troops are not obligated to leave and Likud comes to power, they might stay a long, long time. He won a firm timetable.

Those were the dominant strands that ran through the agreement signed last week: Israel fighting for its security, the Palestinians seeking control over their

lands and an end to humiliation.

The last demand produced one of the more elaborate portions of the document, one dealing with the Jordan River border crossings that link the West Bank to Jordan. The Israelis insisted on screening the Palestinians coming in, while the Palestinians wanted an end to Israeli security scrutiny. One result was an overt pledge by Israel to respect the dignity of the Arabs. Another was an arrangement by which Palestinians crossing the Jordan are to show their documents to a Palestinian official, who then is to hand them to an Israeli official concealed behind tinted glass and a revolving door.

If the Palestinians insisted on being treated with dignity by the Israelis, Israelis insisted on being treated exclusively by Israelis. The issue was not just pride, but the real fear that a zealous Israeli settler could open fire on any Palestinian who tried to detain him or her. Accordingly, "Israelis shall under no circumstances be apprehended or placed in custody or prison by Palestinian authorities."

The Israeli concern for security also led to lots of entertaining detail on boating in the Mediterranean Sea off Gaza. "Fishing boats . . . may have engines of up to a limit of 25 horsepower and up to a maximum speed of 18 knots for inboard motors," the agreement declared, adding that Israel

The art in reaching the Israel-Palestinian pact was to bury hard truths in trivia.

may consider adding 15 horsepower soon. Yachts with a speed up to 15 knots were permitted, but under no circumstances "marine motor bikes and water jets."

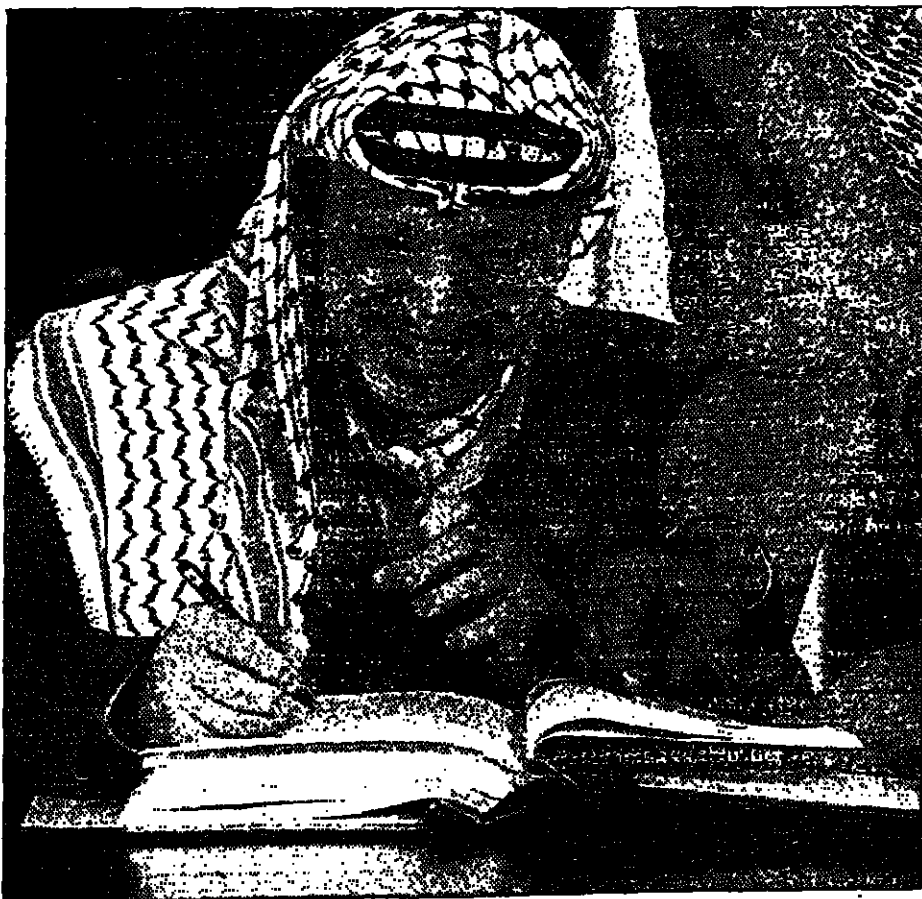
If security was Israel's overriding concern, it was hardly the only one. After 28 years of controlling the West Bank, and with profound historical and emotional ties to the ancient biblical lands, the Israelis sought to insure access to religious sites and to retain a measure of protection for archeological and natural sites.

Nature Preserves

The latter brought about one of the many compromises in the agreement — compromises that few will notice, but that cost many hours of heated dispute. The Israelis wanted written assurance that the Palestinians would maintain the nature preserves that the Israelis established during their occupation, while the Palestinians felt that any reference to Israeli law or practice was patronizing. The result: "The Palestinian side shall safeguard and preserve the Nature Preserves in accordance with established scientific standards."

Where the agreement was most detailed was where it nearly came apart, over Hebron. With 450 Israeli settlers surrounded by more than 100,000 Arabs in a city with sites sacred to both, Hebron was a microcosm of the entire challenge facing the negotiators. The result was an arrangement striking in its detail: some of the steps to be taken included "opening of the wholesale market, Hasbaha, as a retail market," "reopening of the main entrance to the Islamic College" and "replacement of the roadblock at the Harsina junction by a regular position."

But like the agreement as a whole, the detailed guidelines for Hebron spelled out a larger hope: "Immediately after the completion of the redeployment, measures must be taken to insure a stable and secure situation throughout the Hebron area, free from efforts to undermine this agreement or the peace process."



Yasir Arafat signs the latest Middle East accord in Washington last week.

Associated Press

The Nation

What the Candidates Really Want to Tell You

By RICHARD L. BERKE

WASHINGTON
WHEN Richard G. Lugar, the Eagle Scout-turned-Senator from Indiana, speaks at candidate forums, he is the picture of political civility. He does not utter the names of any of his rivals for the Republican Presidential nomination. He even proposes that his party go beyond Ronald Reagan's 11th Commandment — "No Republican shall speak ill of another Republican" — and suggests a 12th Commandment: "Do not speak ill of other Americans."

Don't be fooled. Mr. Lugar can be as unforgiving as his competitors when it comes to raw political fisticuffs. Consider when the Senator stood before the Christian Coalition last month. Describing his 39 years of marital bliss, he said it was time for a President "who attempts to lead by example, starting with a personal advocacy of strong family life and values."

The message may not have been obvious to the casual observer, but it did not escape the audience of religious conservatives. Mr. Lugar might well have put it plainly: Listen, Dole, Gramm and Wilson have all been divorced. I haven't. So I'm the only candidate who is truly qualified to talk about family values. That is why I, not those recent converts, should be your nominee.

While the candidates sometimes cannot resist frontal rhetorical assaults, more often they, like Mr. Lugar, speak in code. That is, they take potshots at opponents but prefer to shun the direct personal attacks identified with gutter-level politics.

"It's the code of political chivalry as we have reinterpreted it in this age," said Roderick P. Hart, a professor of communication and government at the University of Texas. "These codes continue because it is the candidates' subliminal reminder to the electorate that these are persons worthy of the office."

The indirectness is by no means limited to Republicans. President Clinton is constantly trying to portray his Republican foes as extremists while trying to preserve the decorum of his office.

As the leading Republican candidate, Senator Bob Dole has the least incentive to get nasty. "They're all friends of mine," Mr. Dole says.

Friends, that is, until they start moving up in the polls. Then the attacks will fly, coded or otherwise.

Here is a primer on how to interpret a campaign

speech, drawn from some recent Republican performances.

Youth Before Age

"This is not a campaign about hot buttons or about whom we don't like or what we're against or about the Presidency of Washington, D.C., or even a thank you for a long-serving Senator. It is a campaign about the future of this country. It comes at a time when we're electing a President in 1996 who will be the President of the United States in the year 2000."

— Lamar Alexander, Republican National Committee, Philadelphia, July 15

Translation: Mr. Alexander is saying that Bob Dole is too old. He'll be 77 by the time the next century rolls around. A young, vigorous President — Mr. Alexander, for example — is better able to carry this country forward than a representative of the World War II generation who thinks he's earned the White House just for being around a long time.

Meet My Wife

"I know many of you have heard me and my message for a long time, and you know, you've all met Hillary Rodham Buchanan over here. She's been my faithful companion through 24 years and also the campaign of 1991-92, and she's got more experience in politics than I do."

— Patrick J. Buchanan, picnic, Gonic, N.H., Aug. 6

Translation: The use of the term "faithful" in introducing his wife, Shelly, is no accident. This is a clear effort to stir up the gossip and rumor about President Clinton's personal life and even that of his wife, thus energizing Mr. Buchanan's core constituency of ferociously anti-Clinton partisans.

I've Been Around

"I can tell someone: Just look at the records. Don't look at pledges, look at the records. Look at the record, folks. And it's been good and it's been solid, it's been consistent. And I made a statement in 1993 and nobody cared, and I made a statement in 1994 and nobody cared."

— Senator Bob Dole, Christian Coalition, Washington, Sept. 8



Speeches have begun in, naturally, New Hampshire. Gramm and Buchanan meet at a parade in Amherst.

Translation: That someone Mr. Dole was referring to was Senator Gramm, who only hours earlier, appearing before the same audience, challenged Mr. Dole to sign a pledge to retain the anti-abortion language in the Republican platform. Mr. Dole is essentially saying: "Lay off, Phil. I'm the front runner and I don't need to sign your silly pledges."

He Missed the Revolution

"Now, we have some of our colleagues in the Senate who are fond of saying in our meetings, 'I didn't sign any Contract with America.' I always like to point out, 'Well, guys, I hate to tell you, but that is a subtlety that is lost on the American people.' And what is important is that America signed the Contract with America. We have some Senators who have one foot firmly planted in the dramatic changes we committed to in the election, and one foot firmly planted in the status quo. And as the two have moved further apart, it has produced the predictable results. Well, let me say, I have no foot planted in the status quo."

— Senator Phil Gramm, Heritage Foundation, Washington, May 9.

Translation: Mr. Gramm is referring not to some colleagues but to one: Senator Dole, who he sees as his

main rival. Mr. Gramm is asserting that Mr. Dole is not a genuine believer in the Republican revolution that swept Congress last November. He is depicting himself as the steadfastly conservative alternative.

No Fingers in the Wind

"I'm very concerned when I see our campaign degenerating to attacks on minorities or to attacks on women; change of position by major political candidates who have a decade record of voting one way and suddenly taking a look at the polls, putting their finger up to the political winds, changing positions. And you may not like some of the positions of Arlen Specter, but I'm consistent on what I stand for."

— Senator Arlen Specter, United We Stand America conference, Dallas, Sept. 12

Translation: As the most moderate Republican in the race, the only one who refuses to embrace the Christian Coalition and has sought to make his support of abortion rights a centerpiece of his campaign, Mr. Specter is telling voters that he knows he's controversial. But he wants people to look favorably on his consistency even if they disagree with him — and he means to cast suspicion on rivals who may be recent converts to conservative positions on major issues.

Cut! Don't Cut!

The Republicans' Farm Crisis

By KEITH BRADSHAW

EVERYWHERE the Congressional Republicans are confronting the end of the euphoria that accompanied the end of their first 100 days in office. Nowhere has the task of reconciling principles with political expedience been more difficult than it has with farm subsidies.

Of all the breaks and handouts the Federal Government dispenses, few are as egregious to the Republican Party's free-market thinkers. Yet the subsidies are critical to Midwestern Congressional districts that have elected mostly Republicans since the days of Lincoln. And the subsidies are vital to rural Southern Congressional districts that Democrats held until the days of Reagan, and that Republicans must now hold if they are to cement their grip on the House.

Southern Rebellion

And so Republican politicians buckled last week under pressure from farm groups. Republicans on the House Agriculture Committee from cotton-growing Southern districts refused to accept their chairman's plan for radical agricultural reform. With all the Democrats lined up against it because of their opposition to the deep cuts ordered by House G.O.P. leaders, the com-

Party line doesn't count in a farm district.

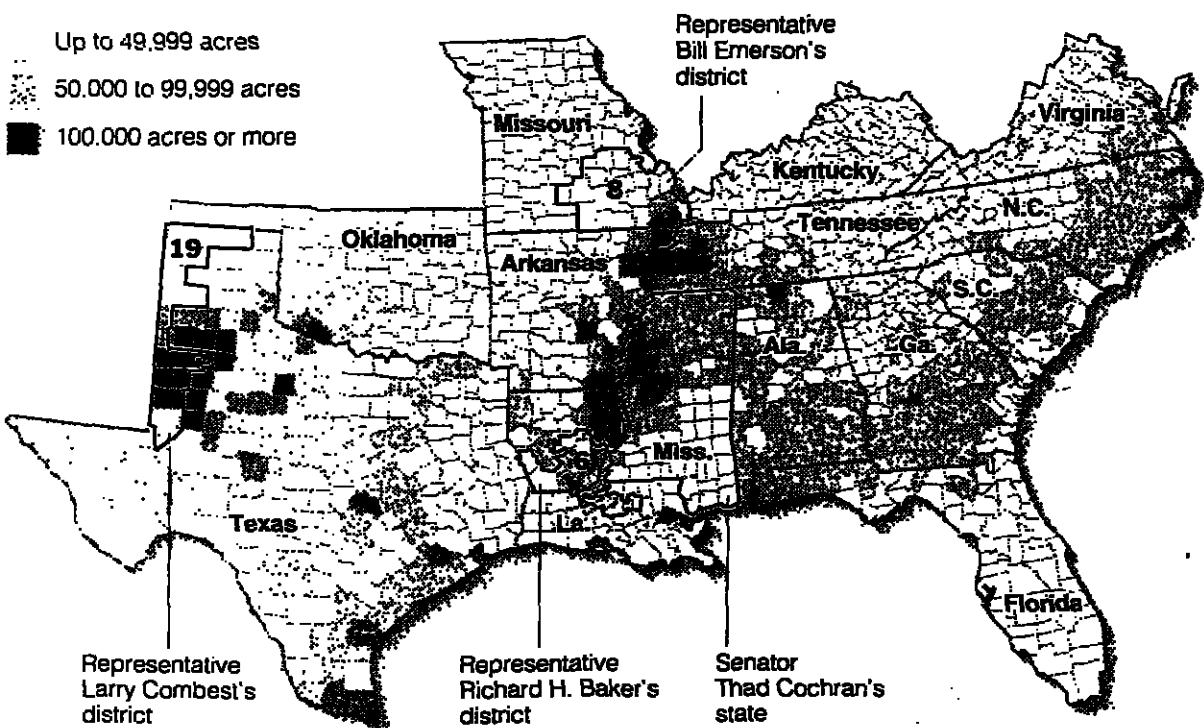
mittee was paralyzed and ultimately asked the Budget Committee to write farm budget legislation — the first time in a dozen years that a Congressional committee has chosen to abdicate its responsibility on a budget reconciliation bill.

Southern Republicans on the Senate Agriculture Committee also forced their chairman, Senator Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, to pursue a less ambitious course. Senator Thad Cochran of Mississippi, responding to the concerns of wealthy cotton farmers, insured that the cap on Federal payments to each member of a farmer's household stayed at the current level of \$250,000, instead of falling to as little as \$50,000, as previously discussed. To balance that and other concessions, the Senate Agriculture Committee chose to make new cuts in payments for milk for school lunches.

Where Cotton Votes

Counties where cotton was planted widely in 1994.

- Up to 49,999 acres
- 50,000 to 99,999 acres
- 100,000 acres or more



Source for cotton growth: Agriculture Department's National Agricultural Service

Senator Lugar was forced to accept the changes and content himself with the less controversial but still far-reaching repeal of Federal programs that pay farmers not to plant crops in certain fields. When it comes to farm issues, he said wearily after the committee approved the legislation on Thursday morning, "People simply do not have an ideological point of view or a party point of view, they simply have a very strong affinity for the growers in their states."

Dismay among some freshmen Republican members of Congress who are determined to exercise their free-market principles, notably Senator Rick Santorum of Pennsylvania, may yet force the full Senate and House to reconsider agricultural budget policies. But the farm budget legislation that will profoundly shape rural America through 2002 is being folded into giant budget reconciliation bills encompassing everything from Medicaid to student loans. Discussion of the bills will be limited in both chambers, with senators having only 20 hours to debate the entire package.

Republican leaders tried unsuccessfully to enforce discipline on their agriculture committees. Speaker Newt Gingrich of Georgia mused in a private meeting a week ago that he could try to rein in three mutinous Republican representa-

tives from cotton-growing districts — Richard H. Baker of Louisiana, Larry Combest of Texas and Bill Emerson of Missouri — by threatening them with the loss of committee chairmanships and assignments.

The threats were never issued, but came to light when a Republican aide hit the wrong button on his computer and sent a summary of the meeting by electronic mail to a Democratic representative. Democrats on the Agriculture Committee triumphantly waved copies of the memorandum before reporters, declaring that the Republican leader-

Growers' subsidies survive; school lunches get cut.

ship could not be counted on to look after rural America.

Republicans have had no shortage of advice from conservative research groups like the Cato Institute and the Heritage Foundation, which have been uniformly critical. American consumers are forced to pay billions of dollars extra for food each year as the Agriculture Department tries to hold up farm prices by limit-

ing low-cost imports and paying farmers to grow smaller crops. More liberal economists have noted that the money is distributed regardless of need, with the biggest payments going to the wealthiest farmers and agribusinesses.

To be sure, Republicans do not have a monopoly on inconsistency when it comes to the Federal budget and agriculture policy. Representative Charles W. Stenholm of Texas has long been the leading Democratic supporter of a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution, but he was also the leading advocate for many years of Federal mohair subsidies. Congress began phasing out the subsidies two years ago, and Mr. Stenholm maneuvered unsuccessfully this year to revive them.

There are strong arguments for some farm subsidies, although the current system for disbursing them may be poorly designed. Many rural communities across America could wither if the farms that have sustained them fall for lack of Federal dollars. The subsidies help insure a minimum level of prosperity, coupled with decent education and some social stability.

These are, of course, much the same arguments made by urban Democrats defending food stamps and school lunches — arguments that receive short shrift from many farm-state lawmakers.

Look Who's Saying Separate Is Equal

Continued from page 1

ments 20 or 30 years ago because they "would have been so far outside the mainstream that, frankly, they would have been unthinkable by an African-American scholar employed at a prestigious law school. Quite the contrary, the views expressed herein might have been more easily attributed to an avowed racist."

There is clearly a moral difference, though. The old legal doctrine was put in place expressly to subjugate blacks — separate, in the South, was not equal. It was so much a part of a racist caste system that even if the state maintained segregated institutions or services of comparable quality — and few schools, buses or even water fountains were — the separation was still manifestly unequal. Claims of equality were a dodge to justify separation.

Today, things aren't quite so clear. Skeptics — especially blacks — who question integration are much more credible when they claim to have the interests of blacks at heart. Still, a bedeviling question arises: Have changing circumstances made the doctrine of separate but equal morally acceptable?

To be sure, the new respectability of separate but equal seems much more a phenomenon of black intellectuals and middle-class elites, many of whom work in integrated offices and send their children to integrated schools. Polls show continued support for integration among most blacks.

"I think I'm in the minority in terms of the leadership," said Mr. Meyers. "And if black leaders don't start speaking up, I'm going to be in the minority among the people."

Perhaps in no area of race relations is the new doctrine of separate but equal gaining more currency than in public education, as much out of a kind of cold-eye assessment of reality as out of ideology.

As whites have fled cities, many urban school populations are overwhelming black or Hispanic. Supreme Court decisions in the 1970's curbed efforts to bus children across county lines to achieve integration unless it was shown that there had been intentional discrimination.

Whites and Asians in Leonia, N.J., last week protested plans to merge their school district with the predominantly black Englewood district. And a wave of lawsuits has been filed maintaining that Denver, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Seattle, Wilmington and Indianapolis have done all they could to foster school integration, and asking to be relieved of further obligations.

Fighting for equal resources for schools and, above all, equality in learning.

Meanwhile, about 70 percent of black children nationwide attend predominantly black schools, down only a bit from the 78 percent that attended such schools in 1983.

The current climate has caused not a few black leaders to contemplate alternatives. Some argue that the growth of a black middle class and the greater number of black elected officials have produced more economic and political resources to improve predominantly black schools in certain districts.

"Pre-1954 was separate and unequal," said the Rev. Aaron Gray, president of the Denver School Board, who is black. "The difference today is that you can step into an African-American school and you can see the same amount of resources that are provided to a majority Anglo school."

Even if equal resources materialize more broadly and, above all, lead to greater equality in test scores, a fundamental question remains: Is segregation any less damaging to black children now than it was when the Supreme Court chucked it out 41 years ago?

Evidence suggests that children of all races benefit from attending integrated schools. Studies by Jo Mills Braddock, chairman of the Sociology Department of the University of Miami, indicate that black male graduates of integrated high schools are more likely to hold higher-status jobs and earn higher incomes than blacks who attended segregated schools.

Cities vs. Suburbs

Given this, integrationists assert this is no time to give up.

"It's an approach that is expensive and time-consuming and not yet fully tried," said Arthur Benson, a lawyer who brought the suit to desegregate the Kansas City schools. "But the alternative is to give up and to consign a whole generation of kids to racially segregated opportunities that in the suburbs are enriched and the inner cities are impoverished. We will reap the effects of that if we allow it to happen."

5

ECONOMY

Gartner Knows Computers, But Who Knows Gartner?

By STEVE LOHR

A few years back, Jonathan Yarmis, a personal computer expert, was wooed by the Microsoft Corporation. While Mr. Yarmis was flattered by the overture, he decided not to join Microsoft, the Redmond, Wash., software giant. "If I went out there, I figured I'd just be another Microsoft millionaire," Mr. Yarmis recalled. "But here, you have real influence. Individually, your views and opinions have a real impact on the computer industry."

Mr. Yarmis, after all, is now a vice president of the Gartner Group Inc. Who?

Gartner will probably never be mentioned in the same breath as such marquee brand names of computing as Microsoft, Intel, I.B.M. and Apple. Nonetheless, Gartner, a specialty publisher based here, is a behind-the-scenes power to be reckoned with, even by those industry giants.

Gartner has become the key adviser to corporate America as it wrestles with the chaotic world of information technology. The personal computer revolution and the spread of computer networks, like the Internet, have dispersed and accelerated the pace of technology's advance in the workplace. Years ago, there were a comparative handful of computer-product choices for corporate shoppers to make; now there are thousands. And new ver-

sions of products come out every few months instead of several years apart.

To sort through the blizzard of offerings and hype from the computer industry, companies look outside for help and advice. Most often, they turn to Gartner. And so influential are its views about what equipment, software and services to buy — and to avoid — that Gartner can help make or break a product. Even Microsoft's eagerly awaited Windows 95 operating system felt Gartner's impact, with corporate sales affected by its early recommendation that most companies wait six to nine months before buying, to allow bugs to be fixed.

Such power has made Gartner envied, and feared. And as its reach expands in a bid for further growth, questions have been raised about whether Gartner's research can stay independent when the company is increasingly analyzing products of customers it is also advising.

While it has rivals, Gartner, by all accounts, is unmatched in the scope of its research, covering everything from the World Wide Web to mainframe disk drives. Its recommendations are shrewdly packaged, typically in punchy two-page notes, sent by E-mail, fax or mail.

Its analysts are encouraged to be provocative and opinionated. And they brag that they are not journalists; no wishy-washy balancing of "on the one hand, on the other hand" for them. For this, and ready access to the analyst-authors, companies pay lavishly, \$10,000 a year for each of Gartner's 47 services, though

companies taking several services receive discounts. Roughly 600 companies now pay Gartner more than \$100,000 each a year.

So far, the Gartner formula has proved successful — and quite lucrative in the last few years. So lucrative, in fact, that Gideon I. Gartner, who founded the company in 1979 and then walked away at the end of 1990 with an estimated \$24 million in total gains, is getting back into the business to challenge the company that bears his name. The battle promises to be an interesting one, given Mr. Gartner's track record and his ability to attract deep-pocketed investors.

For now, though, the company's good fortune has meant sudden affluence for Gartner staff members like Mr. Yarmis. He passed up his chance to be a "Microsoft millionaire" — one of the many Microsoft employees who have grown wealthy on the rum in the company's stock price — but the 40-year-old Mr. Yarmis is assuredly a "Gartner millionaire," thanks to his Gartner share options and the surge in that stock. In fact, since Gartner went public two years ago, its share price, including stock splits, has jumped fivefold — a better performance than Microsoft's during that period.

Manuel Fernandez, the president and chief executive of Gartner, says there are about 150 Gartner millionaires among the company's rapidly growing work force of over 1,000. And he is hoping to see more. Today, 450 employees receive stock options, including all of its 215-member corps of analysts. Of the company's \$1.4 billion value on the stock market, about 15 percent is held by management. Indeed, in terms of wealth created for its workers, Gartner may well be the richest publishing house in the world — a "mini-Microsoft" in its field, though that business, to be sure, is a hybrid niche of publishing.

"One of the things I'm most proud of is that by being successful we've been able to make so many of our people rich," said Mr. Fernandez, 49, who has a gain on his shares of more than \$30 million.

Many of the Gartner workers have profited so handsomely in part because of the tumultuous ownership history of the company. Seven years after Mr. Gartner founded it, the company went public — for the first time — in 1988. Two years later, Saatchi & Saatchi P.L.C. acquired Gartner in the London advertising agency's ill-starred plan to become a diversified professional services company. Soon after, with losses mounting, Saatchi was forced to sell its nonadvertising businesses.



Manuel Fernandez, Gartner's chief executive, says there are 150 millionaires in the company.

ed initially over AT&T's Interchange network. But there are plans for perhaps adding another on-line service, like the Microsoft Network, and eventually using the Internet. The on-line offering is a crucial step in Gartner's goal to add more subscribers in large companies and attract new customers in small companies.

Inside Gartner, the growth targets have been set at 25 to 30 percent annually over the next five years. If successful, that would give Gartner annual sales nearing \$1 billion by 2000 or so.

"To grow at that rate, we definitely have to perform well, but the underlying demand is there," Mr. Fernandez said. "We're riding the wave of rapid change, as more people within companies have to use and really understand information technology to manage their businesses and survive in today's economy."

But Gartner faces daunting challenges in trying to achieve its goal. There are the internal problems of managing rapid growth in a professional organization, like Gartner, without watering down the quality of the firm's people, research and reputation. Yet there are also coming assaults on its franchise from rivals.

Today, Gartner has no genuine peer. Its competition comes mainly from a group of smaller, private firms, including META Group Inc., Forrester Research Inc. and the Yankee Group. Other well-known technology publishing firms, notably Dataquest and the International Data Corporation, are primarily market researchers that advise computer suppliers instead of assessing products and technology for users.

The largest and fastest-growing of Gartner's rivals, analysts estimate, is probably META, at roughly \$30 million a year in revenues. Founded in 1989 by two ex-Gartner staffers, META is also the most direct competitor to Gartner. Forrester offers technology research for mainly top-level corporate executives, while Yankee tends to compete with Gartner only in certain specialties, like telecommunications.

But things are expected to change. The stepped-up competition will likely come from META, which is investing heavily to challenge Gartner, and from a new rival, Gideon Gartner.

When Saatchi bought the company in 1988, Mr. Gartner agreed to stay on through the end of 1990. By then, he was independently wealthy, and he insists his plan had always been to retire early to Aspen, Colo., where he has a home. A philanthropist and an accomplished amateur pianist and French horn player, he figured he had plenty of other interests and didn't need business anymore.

But he admits he changed his mind after a few years. Along with a few ex-Gartner colleagues and a group of investors, Mr. Gartner, now 60, has purchased BIS Strategic De-

cisions, a small market research firm. Mr. Gartner says BIS, based in Norwell, Mass., gives him a modest going business, but is just a small first step toward taking on his old company.

Mr. Gartner's contractual agreement not to compete with the Gartner Group expired last summer. BIS has already been folded into his new company, Giga Information Group Inc. (The name was chosen, he says, for its tech connotations, as in "gigabyte," a measure of computer memory; but "Giga" is also formed by the first two letters of the founder's first and last names.) Giga, Mr. Gartner explains, will not really be bringing its new service into the corporate market until 1996, so he is saying little about his strategy for fear of tipping his hand to competitors.

But Mr. Gartner did say he plans for Giga to be a \$500 million-a-year business within five years, passing META as the No. 2 firm in the field, and becoming "a strong competitor to Gartner."

"I'm not in it to do a small-time operation," Mr. Gartner said.

Marc Butlein, META's chairman, takes issue with Mr. Gartner's assessment. He, not his one-time boss, plans to be the Gartner Group's strongest rival. Mr. Butlein calls Gartner a "superb publisher," but he believes that it has slipped on the follow-up service — typically one-to-one phone calls by a client to an analyst.

Some corporate customers echo that theme. Robert Gilchrist, the chief information officer for Corning Inc., a specialty glass and optical fiber maker, says he has recently shifted more of its technology-assessment spending from Gartner to META. "For a long time, Gartner was the only one," Mr. Gilchrist explained. "We didn't seem to matter much to Gartner, but we do seem to matter to META."

Still, Gartner's growth both in revenues and in number of corporate accounts, more than doubling in the last four years to 4,900 companies with 63,000 individual recipients of its services, suggests that dissatisfaction with Gartner is not widespread.

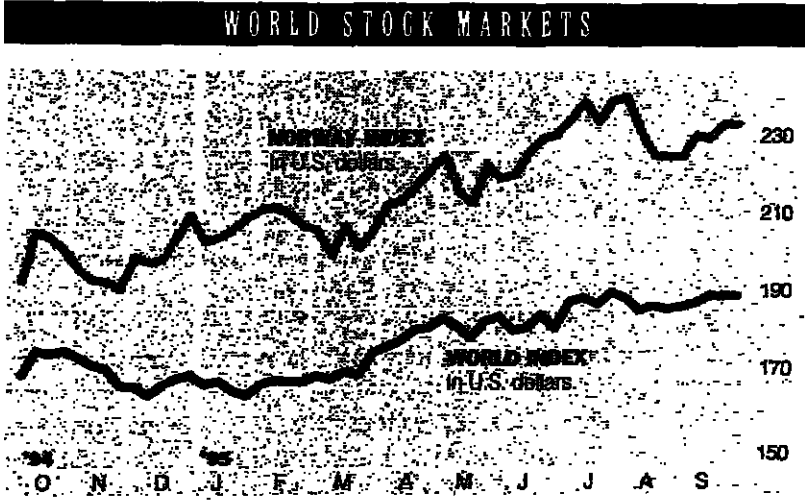
At Gartner meetings, they speak of "probabilities," "business drivers," "exit strategies" and "scenarios." Confessions of ignorance or indecision are not welcomed.

Scott Winkler, a 38-year-old vice president who specializes in computer operating systems, joined Gartner in 1993, after years at I.B.M. and then Sequent Computer, which makes large commercial computers. He came to Gartner, he says, to be "visible in the industry and become a guru." These days, he works 60-hour weeks, speaking at conferences, meeting with clients and writing research reports — "mostly on evenings and weekends," he says. Last year, he logged 120,000 miles, traveling as far as Australia and Brazil.

"It's a worldwide job, and you often have to do it face to face," Mr. Winkler said. "For clients, the analyst contact, over the phone or in person, is certainly as valuable as the published material. For us, those contacts are a crucial part of our research."

Mr. Fernandez agrees, and he insists Gartner's network of contacts with corporate users will make the company difficult to challenge.

"The franchise here is the user community that we are part of," he said. "That's the real barrier to entry. Somebody else can throw money at this business, but they cannot duplicate that network of contacts, certainly not easily and certainly not anytime soon."



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actives World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT Indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

Country	IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURR.			
	Index	Week % Chg.	Rank	YTD % Chg.	Index	Week % Chg.	Rank	YTD % Chg.
Australia	185.82	0.8	5	8.3	163.75	11.3		
Austria	180.67	-0.2	16	-1.1	23	1.34	133.57	-9.3
Belgium	195.61	-0.5	19	16.1	7	3.71	141.01	6.7
Brazil	152.53	-1.2	21	-6.5	25	1.58	267.59	5.2
Britain	224.72	0.0	13	15.3	8	4.11	210.49	14.0
Canada	144.53	0.6	6	11.7	13	2.63	140.98	7.3
Denmark	282.30	-0.2	17	12.1	11	1.53	212.04	1.7
Finland	172.85	0.1	12	5.7	17	3.29	133.14	-2.8
France	159.47	-1.9	24	11.3	14	2.02	117.97	2.2
Germany	375.42	0.6	7	15.1	9	3.85	372.64	15.0
Hong Kong	249.48	0.4	9	21.0	5	3.49	217.19	15.4
Ireland	76.25	-1.2	22	1.3	21	1.66	91.76	0.6
Italy	147.76	2.0	2	-5.9	24	0.83	92.14	-6.9
Japan	485.99	-2.3	25	3.5	19	1.72	479.56	1.7
Malaysia	1,092.12	-5.1	26	-22.9	26	1.83	7,600.21	-0.3
Mexico	259.42	-0.0	14	19.6	6	3.46	188.60	9.8
Netherlands	78.83	0.1	11	11.9	12	4.51	63.57	8.8
New Zealand	236.88	0.3	10	11.1	15	2.10	201.14	2.8
Norway	371.40	1.5	4	-0.4	22	1.70	243.21	-3.0
Singapore	351.67	-0.5	18	4.4	18	4.15	280.86	-6.4
South Africa	151.01	-1.1	20	14.4	10	3.96	140.93	7.1
Spain	320.43	3.3	1	38.6	2	1.82	328.60	29.2
Sweden	215.21	-0.1	15	30.3	3	1.74	153.30	14.4
Switzerland	163.05	-1.5	23	3.1	20	2.57	158.71	3.0
Thailand	239.12	0.5	8	27.4	4	2.46	239.12	27.4
United States								

COMPOSITE INDICES			
Europe	195.12	-0.2	15.5
Pacific Basin	158.25	1.7	-3.7
Europe/Pacific	173.51	0.8	4.4
World	194.25	0.6	12.2

Source: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1995 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's.

CURRENCIES				
Country	Currency	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.
Japan	Yen per U.S. \$	99.72	100.10	-0.38
Germany	Mark per U.S. \$	1.4275	1.4243	+0.22
Canada	Canadian \$ per U.S. \$	1.3415	1.3503	-0.65
Britain	U.S. \$ per British pound	1.5848	1.5891	+1.00

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets; exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

Sept. 25-29: Bonds Lead Stocks Upward as Third Quarter Ends

PRICES	
DOMESTIC EQUITIES	
Broad market	Up 0.46%
S. & P. 500 index	584.41
Blue chips	Up 0.52%
Dow 30 industrials	4,789.08
Small capitalization	Down 0.54%
Russell 2000 index	310.38



DOMESTIC BONDS	
Treasuries	Up 0.51%
Ryan Labs. Total Return	183.09
Municipals	Up 0.55%
Bond Buyer Index	115.25
Corporates	Up 0.57%
Merrill Lynch Master Index	780.16



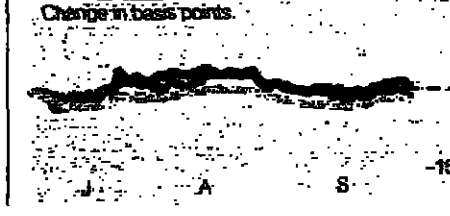
AROUND THE WORLD	
European stocks	Up 0.84%
F.T.-Actuaries Europe	195.12
Asian stocks	Up 1.65%
F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin	158.25
Gold	Up 0.08%
New York cash price	\$383.80

Foreign indexes are shown in dollar terms.



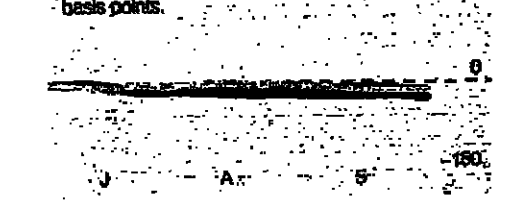
BONDS	
Long bonds	Down 6.50%
30-year Treasuries	Down 8 basis pts.
Short bonds	Down 5.83%
2-year Treasuries	Up 1 basis pt.
Municipals	Down 6.07%
Bond Buyer Index	Down 4 basis pts.

100 basis points = 1 percentage point



OTHER INVESTMENTS	
Money market funds	5.21%
Bank fund average	Down 4 basis pts.
Bank C.D.'s	5.11%
1-year small savers	Down 1 basis pt.
Stocks	2.40%
S. & P. 500 dividend yield	Unchanged

Change in basis points.



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor; Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer; Datastream; Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVILLE DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963
ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1963-1992

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China: The Squall Passes

After a shaky summer, America's relations with China are getting back on track. Last week, Beijing backed off from its plans to sell nuclear reactors to Iran, a deal that carried serious proliferation risks. A little earlier, China returned its Ambassador to Washington after a long protest absence and approved the nomination of former Senator James Sasser to be America's next Ambassador in Beijing. Agreement has not yet been reached on a summit meeting between President Clinton and China's President, Jiang Zemin, but is expected soon.

The euphoria that once characterized United States-Chinese relations is not likely to return soon. Too much divides the two countries, on human rights, proliferation, trade and other issues. But given China's strategic and economic significance it would be a calamity for Washington and Beijing to become adversaries again. The Clinton Administration managed the crisis skillfully, with Secretary of State Warren Christopher leading the way.

The quarrel erupted last spring after the Administration, bowing to Congressional pressure, issued a visa to Taiwan's President, Lee Teng-hui, so he could visit Cornell University, his alma mater. But the Administration resisted Beijing's contentions that the visa was the only issue between the two countries and that the United States was clearly at fault.

The roots of recent tensions go back to China's crushing of its democracy movement at Tiananmen Square, its sales of missiles and other advanced weapons in violation of understandings with the United States and its offensive trade practices regarding prison labor and copyright piracy. For the past year or more, these problems have been

aggravated by political maneuvering in Beijing anticipating the death of Deng Xiaoping.

On Taiwan, the original joint communiqué and accompanying American legislation governing this issue do not clearly preclude private visits by top Taiwanese officials.

Thus the Administration was right to hold its ground on Taiwan, neither apologizing nor promising not to issue a repeat visa to President Lee. Instead, Washington again acknowledged that the issue was a sensitive one for China and affirmed that America's policy as embodied in the joint communiqué remains unchanged.

China, realizing it had pushed things to a dangerous brink, stepped back. In return, Beijing hopes President Jiang will be invited for a state visit to Washington. The Administration understands, however, that what is needed now is not pomp and ceremony but working talks.

These talks need to deal with reports of recent Chinese missile sales to Pakistan and to review enforcement of recent agreements on copyright and prison labor. Washington must also convey its concern over menacing Chinese military exercises in the South China Sea and near Taiwan. The Administration should also continue to speak out in support of the human rights of Chinese citizens, as First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton did at last month's Beijing women's conference. In the past, China suggested that if human rights discussions were not linked to threats of retaliatory sanctions, China might pay them more heed.

Relations between Washington and Beijing are still delicate. The Clinton Administration managed to stabilize them without yielding on important principles, not a simple piece of diplomacy.

Reckoning Day at the C.I.A.

Justice has been a long time coming to the Central Intelligence Agency, but it came with a jolt on Friday when the new Director dismissed two senior officers and disciplined several others for their role in managing the agency's despicable relationship with the Guatemalan military. With his actions, John Deutch served notice that he would not tolerate the agency tradition of indulging misconduct and shielding those responsible for it.

The Guatemalan operation, which predated Mr. Deutch's arrival at the agency, reflected the arrogance, insubordination and moral obtuseness of an intelligence service out of control. Beginning with the agency's role in the 1954 overthrow of the Guatemalan Government, the C.I.A. kept murderous Guatemalan officers on its payroll in the name of monitoring and combatting leftist insurgencies in the region.

But no leftist threat in Guatemala ever proved as perilous to Guatemalans as their own military, which ran the country with contempt for democracy and waged a long campaign of terror against civilians. For years, the C.I.A. station in Guatemala protected abusive Guatemalan military officers from prosecution and misled American ambassadors about the agency's links to human rights abuses.

This agency sinkhole was exposed by the 1990 murder of Michael DeVine, an American innkeeper in Guatemala, and the later killing of Efraín Bámaca, a Guatemalan guerrilla married to an Ameri-

can lawyer. Both men were killed by the Guatemalan military, in operations condoned, if not explicitly authorized, by Col. Julio Roberto Alpirez, an agent of the C.I.A.

The C.I.A. withheld information about the crimes from the State Department, White House and Congress. When the Bush Administration suspended millions of dollars in military assistance to Guatemala to protest its lethargic investigation of the cases, the C.I.A. continued to funnel money secretly to the Guatemalan military.

Mr. Deutch's disciplinary action ends the careers of Terry Ward, who was chief of operations for Latin America at the time of the killings, and Frederick Brugger, who was the station chief in Guatemala from 1991 to 1993. Mr. Deutch demoted another officer and placed letters of reprimand in the files of others, some already retired. He also said the chief of operations, who has since retired, mismanaged Latin American activities. The post is one of the top executive jobs at the agency.

It is now up to the Justice Department to investigate possible violations of law by senior C.I.A. officials who may have deliberately misled Congress on Guatemala operations. Mr. Deutch concluded that there was no conspiracy to withhold information from Congress, but he found lawmakers were not kept informed, as required by law. Attorney General Janet Reno must complete the job of making the C.I.A. accountable for its actions.

Rules of the Road on Pornography

Angry debates over sexually explicit movies, pictures and other material are always raging in one forum or another. But with potentially offensive materials readily available on cable television, on-line computer services and other media, many Americans are demanding more and more protections for children and other viewers. The push to create safeguards is understandable, but it should not be allowed to diminish the fundamental right to free expression or the equally basic right of consenting adults to decide for themselves what to watch or read.

With rare exceptions, the First Amendment ought to guarantee the right of Americans to produce, disseminate or view any kind of sexual material they want. That means the Government should intervene in only a narrowly defined set of circumstances — preventing the use of children in pornographic depictions, for example, or restricting the flow of sexually explicit materials to children. Congress would be going too far if it adopted an outright ban of all obscene material on the Internet, an approach already approved by the Senate. Newt Gingrich, the House Speaker, has properly argued that a better way would be for commercial on-line services to code or rate the material they distribute so that consumers can make the decision on what to receive.

The right way to restrict materials disseminated electronically is to use technology to let people decide what they want to see in their own homes. The Clinton Administration backs a requirement contained in both the House and Senate versions of new telecommunications legislation that television manufacturers equip new sets with V-chips that would enable viewers to block programs bearing codes indicating offensive material.

There may well be constitutional problems in requiring that viewers make their choices outside the privacy of the home. A plan by Time Warner to

scramble sexually explicit programs on its Manhattan cable channel, and require viewers who want to see them to send in a signed card asking that the programs be unscrambled, was recently blocked by a Federal judge. The judge said the law used by the company to justify its action was probably unconstitutional because it placed an undue burden on the viewer. Even so, at least 60,000 written requests have already been sent in. But it would impose less of a burden on freedom of viewing to have customers write in to block the programs rather than to request them.

The approach of screening out questionable material or letting consumers make the choices is also being looked at by the telecommunications industry. A few weeks ago, several leading software producers, publishers and on-line services formed a consortium to create standards that would allow customers to filter questionable material from the Internet.

Existing laws provide ample authority to crack down on obscene material that raises no constitutional issues. The Justice Department, for example, was right to conduct an investigation into the use of America Online, the country's largest computer network, to distribute child pornography and to lure minors into sex. Those are crimes under existing laws and judicial decisions. The only concern is whether anyone was entrapped by the agency's undercover operators, an issue for the courts to decide.

Standards of decency will always be a matter of subjective judgment. Witness the recent furor over a Calvin Klein advertising campaign that employed adolescents in poses that many found sexually exploitive and inappropriate to the age of the models. The episode ended when public opinion forced the company to back down. Customer opinion, not government intervention, is almost always the best antidote to questionable taste.

School Change Starts With Busing

To the Editor:

As we read "A Wave of Suits Seeks a Reversal of School Busing" (front page, Sept. 26), it struck us that conservative education policies on school busing and school choice are contradictory.

On desegregation, many conservatives argue that communities should abandon busing plans and support neighborhood schools. They denounce busing as educationally inefficient, cumbersome and disruptive.

On education reform, however, many of the same conservatives advocate the mother of all busing programs in the form of tuition vouchers. Schools will improve, they claim, if parents are allowed to move their children from the neighborhood school to some other school, private or public. Pro-voucher position papers are replete with references to the free market and the invisible hand, but they say little about how children will be transported to the schools of choice.

Of course, school choice and busing go hand in hand. Taxpayers will foot the bill to transport students to their schools of choice.

It is ironic that conservatives reject desegregation policies, which have a proven track record, but favor an unproven voucher program, which would create a costly, logistical busing nightmare. In addition to the examples you cite — Raleigh, Charlotte, Louisville — indicating that a well-designed busing program can be a viable solution for segregated communities, there is evidence that desegregation policies have been successful.

A 1994 Rand study found significant gains in minority test scores over the last 20 years, gains that could not be explained by changes in family characteristics. These gains were achieved during a time when our society undertook a concerted effort to provide educational opportunity for all students. A free-market-induced busing program will not achieve desegregation. It will balkanize our schools, and we should

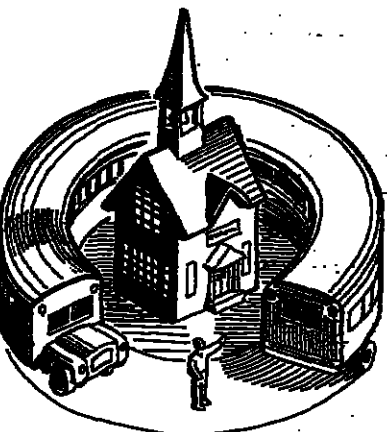
Welfare and Poverty

To the Editor:

Your coverage of the welfare issue has usually been levelheaded and well informed. However, your Sept. 24 Week in Review article was neither. It joins the chorus of Great Society critics by telling Reagan-like stories about program "failures," and never says a word about the spreading poverty with which the programs have had to cope.

And then you say that the costs of Aid to Families With Dependent Children are "huge," because the dole "became the rule for a vast swath of society," reaching 14 million households. The program costs only 1 percent of the Federal budget. And the "vast swath" is less than 5 million households, not 14 million.

FRANCES FOX PIVEN
Prof., Political Science & Sociology
Grad. School and University Center
City University of New York
New York, Sept. 25, 1995



David Sizer

reject it. Our focus should be to make every neighborhood school a world-class school.

DAVID L. WAZETER
GERARD L. BRANDON
Assistant Directors of Research
Pennsylvania State Education Assn.
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 26, 1995

Reform Immigration In America's Interest

To the Editor:

"Congress Plans Stiff New Curb on Immigration" (front page, Sept. 25) suggests that my bill slashes the annual number of legal immigrants from 800,000 to 535,000. My bill allows for an average of more than 680,000 annual admissions for the next five years. You should examine Section 553, which will reduce the backlog of spouses and minor children of permanent resident aliens over the next five years.

You also say my bill establishes a national employment registry. The toll-free, quick-check system in H. R. 2202 would rely on existing information in the Social Security Administration or Immigration and Naturalization Service.

There is no identification card, no data base and no registry. The system is designed to keep illegal aliens from using fraudulent documents to take jobs away from American citizens and legal immigrants.

You state that the bill hurts companies that are seeking socialized employees from overseas. Under the bill the percentage of immigrants admitted on the basis of education and skills is increased to 28 percent from 18 percent.

Further, the number of skills-based visas available annually is increased by 10,000.

The question is not whether to reform immigration but how. Now is the time to enact immigration reform legislation that accurately reflects America's national interests.

(Rep.) LAMAR SMITH
Chairman, Subcommittee on Immigration and Claims
Washington, Sept. 25, 1995

Why Listen to the Economic Naysayers?

To the Editor:

The National Association of Manufacturers has done the country a service by announcing that the Federal Reserve Board's policy, which has stunted economic growth and has shaken confidence in our political system, is based on errors (news article, Sept. 24).

The N.A.M. asserts that the economy has the capacity to expand at 3.5 percent a year, instead of the Fed's 2.5 percent, without adding to inflation.

In the opinion of some observers, including myself, even the National Association of Manufacturers' 3.5 percent is diffident.

Inflationary pressures arise, and the Fed tightens credit whenever an economic expansion runs into bottlenecks (shortages — often temporary or local — of plant, equipment, materials, labor).

The National Association of Manufacturers says the bottlenecks the Fed claims to see are specters, al-

though they may materialize when growth reaches 3.5 percent.

That raises two urgent questions: Can bottlenecks be anticipated? And if so, can they be prevented or overcome before they cause lasting damage?

On these questions no one has access to better information than the manufacturers.

The National Association of Manufacturers, perhaps with the National Association of Purchasing Managers and the Conference Board, should establish a committee of wise people to:

(1) Detail all current and foreseeable bottlenecks; (2) recommend what manufacturers and other employers should do to alleviate them; (3) identify the kinds of help, if any, employers will need from government.

ROBERT ZAGER
Stamford, Conn., Sept. 26, 1995
The writer is a retired vice president for policy studies, Work in America Institute.

'Evita' Producer Will Rue Casting Decision

To the Editor:

I find appalling that a Zimbabwe producer's first choice to play the lead in a production of "Evita" should be passed over because she would not agree to play it in white-face (Arts pages, Sept. 23). In the 25 years I have been active in the theater, this is the first time I have been aware of such a casting decision with one of my shows. The right to license productions of "Evita" passed out of my hands years ago.

My policy with casting is clear. In 1971 we opened "Jesus Christ Superstar" on Broadway with Ben Vereen.

Robert Guillaume has played the Phantom; and "Sunset Boulevard" with Diabhan Carroll playing Norma Desmond is about to open in Toronto. "Cats" has always been cast with actors of every color and creed.

You mention that the Zimbabwe producer hopes to stage "Jesus Christ Superstar" next year. Control of the production of this work has returned to Tim Rice and me. I am delighted to assure the producer that she will never again obtain a license for this or any other show I control.

ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER
New York, Sept. 28, 1995.

Truman Never Intended C.I.A. as a Cloak and Dagger Outfit

To the Editor:

"The Return of Covert Operations" (editorial, Sept. 24) states that "almost from the day it was created nearly 50 years ago the Central Intelligence Agency has been bedazzled by covert operations.... so intoxicating it overwhelmed the agency's main business of espionage and intelligence analysis."

You also note that Presidents from Truman to Reagan "have used the C.I.A. and the Pentagon to wage secret wars, overthrow foreign governments and take other actions that exceeded or undermined the public policies and commitments of the United States Government."

If President Truman were alive today, he would probably respond to you with a reiteration of the note discovered in the David M. Noyes collection of letters written by Truman to his friend and adviser. The handwritten note came from "The Desk of Harry S. Truman" (the document is dated Dec. 1, 1963; misspellings are by Truman):

"When I took over: — The Presi-

dent had no means of coordinating the intelligence from around the world nor from the United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines.

"The State Dept., Defense Dept., Atty. General's Dept., Commerce, Agriculture, Interior and all the Departments had connections abroad. They had to be coordinated and I decided on a Central Intelligence Agency to do just that. It worked when I had control. It was not intended as a 'Cloak & Dagger Outfit!'"

"It was intended merely as a center for keeping the President informed on what was going on in the world at large and the United States

and its dependencies in particular. "It should not be an agency to initiate policy or to act as a spy organization. That was never the intention when it was organized."

President Truman knew what he wanted when he created the Central Intelligence Group, by executive order Jan. 20, 1946, headed by Adm. Sidney Souers.

It was not until a year and a half later that the Central Intelligence Agency came into being as a result of the National Security Act.

Onset of a C.I.A. "bedazzled by covert operations" may be attributed to the Dulles brothers and Congressional support. SIDNEY O. KRASNOFF
West Palm Beach, Fla., Sept. 26, 1995
The writer is engaged in research aided by the Harry S. Truman Library Institute.

No Retreat on CFC's

To the Editor:

Anthony Lewis (column, Sept. 25) insinuates that the United States chemical industry has retreated in its support for the Montreal Protocol, the international treaty that will stop the production of chlorofluorocarbons by 1996. Mr. Lewis is wrong.

FRED WEBBER
President & Chief Executive Officer
Chemical Manufacturers Assn.
Washington, Sept. 26, 1995

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Foreign Affairs
THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

Holbrooke And the P-Word

UNITED NATIONS
It was late Tuesday night and I was sound asleep in my hotel room in New York when the phone rang. An aide to America's Bosnia mediator, Richard Holbrooke, was on the line. He said he had read the early edition of Wednesday's New York Times and objected to my column, because it kept referring to Mr. Holbrooke's peace plan for Bosnia as a "partition plan." Although it was around 1:30 A.M., the Holbrooke aide said he wanted me to call The New York Times and change my column for the second edition to make it reflect Mr. Holbrooke's views.

After suggesting to the Holbrooke aide that he was completely out of his mind, I hung up and went back to sleep, certain that it was all a dream. It was not. That morning, after I inquired at the State Department, Mr. Holbrooke's aide sent me a heartfelt and professional apology for his midnight madness. As for Mr. Holbrooke, he claimed he had "absolutely nothing" to do with it. True or not, Mr. Holbrooke has been running such a relentless media spin campaign to highlight his role in the Balkan peace efforts that he doesn't need to instruct his aides what to do. They have watched the master at work long enough to know.

But then again, if Mr. Holbrooke weren't telling the truth he wouldn't be alone. Truth, they say, is the first casualty of war. It is also the first casualty of Balkan diplomacy. There is a lot of fibbing going on here and it begins with the P-word: partition.

First a few facts: The peace plan the U.S. has been nurturing with the Serbs, Muslims and Croats maintains the diplomatic fiction that Bosnia will remain President Clinton's "a single internationally recognized state," with a yet-to-be-defined collective presidency and insti-

Let's be honest about partition.

regional... But under this skinny umbrella, two separate entities will be created: the Serbian Republic, in the Serb-held territories, and the Federation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, in the Muslim-Croat areas. Each of these entities will have its own president, constitution, parliament and the right to affiliate with its neighbors. That is partition. And there's nothing wrong with that. It's the least bad solution today.

The reason that Mr. Holbrooke doesn't want to call it that is because it would mean the Administration was abandoning its long-held objective of maintaining Bosnia as a single, sovereign multi-ethnic state, run by the Sarajevo government now dominated by the Muslims. But that principle is being abandoned. The reason the Serbs and Croats so quickly accepted Mr. Holbrooke's plan was because he was giving them international endorsement for the slices of Bosnia they wanted and already had. And the reason the Muslims have been on the offensive lately is because they fear partition is coming and want a bigger slice before the cease-fire.

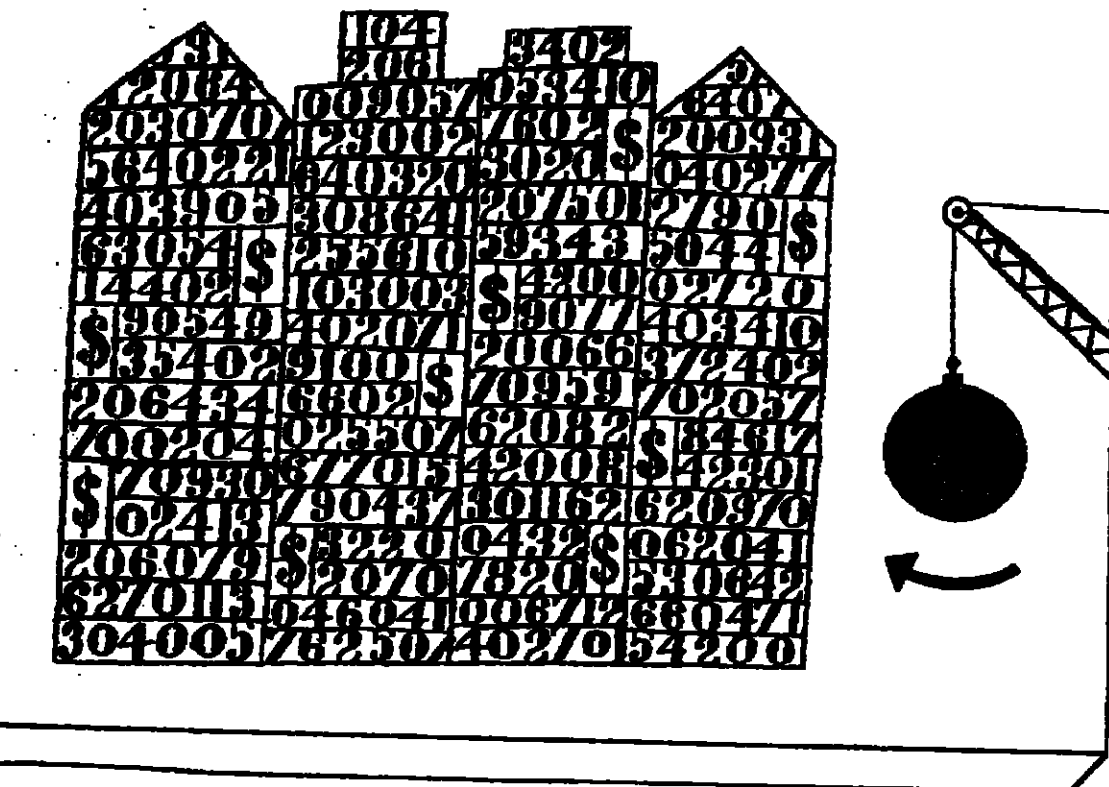
You always get in trouble when you don't call something by its real name. By denying that this is partition, and by suggesting that the U.S. is still ready to put its military and diplomatic weight behind knitting Bosnia into a single state, Washington is only raising more unrealistic expectations among the Muslims.

The U.S. used force in Bosnia to slow the slaughter and to try to insure a peace that would give each party a slice of territory. It was not ready to use force to rebuild a multi-ethnic, unified Bosnia, because it cannot be built by force and the American public won't bear the cost of trying. It is a worthy goal, but one that can only evolve out of a partition that leaves each party feeling relatively secure, with some land to call its own. Only then might they start to reach out to each other and find ways to cooperate and affiliate. The U.S. must be honest with the Muslims about this — otherwise they will again make the fatal mistake of believing what we say.

But even protecting the Muslims' slice of a partition may not be easy. Republican leader Bob Dole told the White House last week it was an error to assume that "Congress will approve Administration plans to send thousands of Americans into harm's way to enforce a settlement" in Bosnia. Thanks Bob. You egged on the Administration to use military force in Bosnia to help the Muslims and now you want to deprive the Administration of the troops it may need to guarantee even a rump Muslim entity. You pose to the world as the protector of the Muslims and pose to the U.S. public as protector of "our boys."

Oh well, maybe asking for a little truth here is too much. This war from the beginning has been built on lies and delusions. Why should it end any differently?

Ann Jones is the author of "Next Time, She'll Be Dead."



The Real Price of Default

By Roger C. Altman

President Clinton and Congressional leaders agreed last week to a stopgap spending deal which would keep the Government operating through early November, while their tumultuous budget negotiations continue. But that is when the nation's legal borrowing ability expires, and that is where Congressional leaders are drawing the line. Speaker Newt Gingrich and more than two-thirds of House Republicans say they will suspend Federal borrowings then, unless there is a new long-term budget on their terms — and if this causes America to default on its debts, so be it.

The stakes are immense. Right now, the Treasury is borrowing about \$200 billion a month, mostly to refinance maturing debts. If the debt ceiling is not raised on schedule, the United States cannot continue interest, principal or other mandatory payments. Our nation would default. For the first time, a truly sizable Congressional group, and some in the financial community, apparently would accept that. In the Speaker's words, "I don't care what the price

Such thinking is misguided, and dangerous. The world relies on the financial credibility of the United States. There is nearly \$7 trillion of direct or indirect American debt outstanding. The market in such debt securities is the world's largest. Its stability is indispensable to the functioning of all financial markets.

Incalculable amounts of money pass through this Government market every day, with each transaction premised on America's "full faith and credit" promise to pay what it owes, on time. On the strength of that trust we borrowed \$2 trillion last year at the lowest dollar rates on the planet. It is unthinkable that we would voluntarily diminish that credibility over a short-term political fight.

No industrialized nation has de-

Roger C. Altman served in the Treasury Department under Presidents Carter and Clinton.

I Object, Mr. Cochran

By Ann Jones

One technique abusive men often use on their victims is called "gaslighting" — named for the classic movie in which Charles Boyer plays sinister mind tricks on his wife, Ingrid Bergman. Gaslighting drives the victim crazy by denying her perception of reality. The gaslights did not dim, Mr. Boyer insists: There must be something wrong with his wife, who thinks they did.

Run-of-the-mill batterers use the tactic all the time. They beat up "the wife" or girlfriend and then ask, "Where did you get that black eye?" Or, "What black eye?" Or, "What have you done to yourself?" It leaves women insecure in their own judgment, demoralized and furious.

Run-of-the-mill lawyers know the technique, too. It's deemed effective trial advocacy when, by force of personality and oratory, an attorney asserts his version of reality over the true facts. We've just witnessed a masterful display in Johnnie Cochran's summation for the defense in the Simpson case. Righteous advocacy? To battered women's advocates, it looks more like gaslighting.

Wasn't this supposed to be the case that raised America's consciousness about domestic violence? Everyone learned about the 1989 beating that left Nicole killed outside in her bra — and O.J. sentenced to telephone counseling. And it was impossible to listen to the tape of Nicole's desperate call to 911 in October 1993 without feeling her

faulted in the 20th century, and the United States has never done so. We have paid every dime we owed, on time, through far worse financial or political crises than those of recent years. Through both the Civil War and the Depression, Washington met its obligations because it considered default to be potentially ruinous.

Nations keep up their interest or principal payments for the same rea-

Why are some investors eager to take the risk?

son that individuals do. Failure to pay damages your credit standing for a long time. At the very least, you pay a financial penalty — more interest and stiffer terms in the future.

The Latin nations that defaulted in the 1930's learned this lesson the hard way. Some of those countries almost did it again in the 1980's and still haven't recovered full access to capital. The United States isn't Brazil, but no nation can miss interest or principal payments without some negative impact on its credit standing.

World financial markets have become performance oriented in the extreme. Huge amounts are invested on a very short-term basis to earn tiny fractions on bond prices. A failure to pay, even over a few days, would destroy many of those equations. In the future, investors would demand more compensation, in the form of higher interest rates, for taking such risks. Even an increase of one-tenth of 1 percent, if sustained, would cost the American taxpayers \$15 billion over six years.

Some say that Washington could get by for some time without new borrowing authority by just "prioritizing" its payments. Unfortunately, the numbers don't add up. The Treasury is obliged to disburse \$33 billion for Social Security, Medicare and the like during early November. The default lobby isn't suggesting deferment of such "priority" pay-

terror, as she covered in her own home, fearful for her children upstairs. Hearing that tape, you couldn't ask the old victim-blaming question, "Why doesn't she leave?" She had left. But her ex-husband knocked down her door.

For a minute there, America saw the man behind the smiling public persona. But that vision faded as the Simpson trial became the trial of Mark Fuhrman and the L.A.P.D. And now, in Mr. Cochran's summation, Mr. Simpson's past violent behavior disappears in flickering gaslight. The assault that prompted the 911 call becomes, in Mr. Cochran's words, "an unfortunate incident between two people who were married." "There was no arrest," Mr. Cochran says, as though the L.A.P.D.'s failing somehow vindicates his client. "There was no physical violence," Mr. Cochran says, as though breaking down a door, screaming abuse, is not an attack.

Mr. Simpson is a "human being," Mr. Cochran says, as though that is excuse enough to beat up women. "Well, all of us, all of us..." he says. "Nobody's perfect." In the end Mr. Cochran exhorts the jury: "You and I, fighting for freedom and ideals and for justice for all, must continue to fight to expose hate and genocidal racism." Violence against women isn't in the picture. Justice for all, it seems, is still a guy thing.

Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

Auteur as Spin Doctor

Where have you gone, Woody Allen?

He was an American classic, the shmendrick who gets the girl by being smart, funny and true-blue. He was not strong and silent, but weak and chatty. He was an inept Lothario but an apt moralist.

That likable non-hero is gone forever. His new movie, "Mighty Aphrodite," is billed as a comedy, but it's really a propaganda film, a sentimental exercise in self-promotion.

It's about a sports writer (Mr. Allen) married to a gallery owner (Helena Bonham Carter) who reluctantly agrees when his wife wants to adopt. He suggests they name the baby after a sports hero, like Sugar Ray or Earl the Pearl. He gets so fixated on his growing son he decides to track down the natural mother. She turns out to be a prostitute and porn star unfamiliar with Chekhov. As usual, Mr. Allen tries to make the young woman over.

There are cringe-making echoes to real life, just as there were in the 1992 "Husbands and Wives," which featured Mr. Allen wed to a passive-aggressive Mia Farrow, while he sneakily lusted after a Lolita played by Juliette Lewis. (Ms. Farrow later expressed dismay that Mr. Allen had made her play out a fictional version of the triangle with her adopted daughter, Soon-Yi, before she learned of the affair.)

Jean Doumanian, Mr. Allen's acolyte-producer, predicts that audiences will not connect art and life in "Mighty Aphrodite." She assured Entertainment Weekly that the seven Oscar nominations for last year's "Bullets Over Broadway" laid to rest any controversy over Mr. Allen's personal problems. "Everybody kind of embraced Woody with that and said, 'We're yours and don't think that we'll ever go away.'"

But it was the correspondence between Mr. Allen's work and Mr. Allen's life that made him so popular. He was the same man in both. He wore the same clothes, ate at the same restaurants, thumbed the same paperback, admired the same music, hated the same mother and dated the same women.

Artists, certainly, do not all have admirable lives. But what makes Mr. Allen so irrevocably creepy is the way he keeps revising his image in his movies while denying that his movies are about himself.

"People are always drawing these crazy parallels between my life and films," he told The Toronto Star in April. "The creative process is

just that. It's not about biography."

He still insists in interviews that he never behaved badly. "There was nothing, you know, that I did that was wrong. I was the wronged person." Since it wasn't as obvious to everyone else as it was to him that he was the victim, he has turned his films into an endless rebuttal. Poor Mr. Allen has recently suf-

Woody Allen's natal attraction.

fered two blows in his battle with Ms. Farrow. The New York Court of Appeals reaffirmed judgments giving custody of their three children to Ms. Farrow and ordered him to pay her \$1.28 million in legal fees.

But like the heroine of "The Purple Rose of Cairo," Mr. Allen can escape sordid reality at the movies. "Mighty Aphrodite" reminded me of a campaign film, like "A Boy From Hope." (A Boy From Zabar's.) It is an infomercial with bad info.

Mr. Allen's Lenny is not an amoral man turned on by forbidden fruit. He is a devoted, responsible, principled husband and father, the sort who is appropriately affectionate and who would know the names of his child's teachers and doctors. In the movies, where Mr. Allen has total control, he can present himself as the master of his desires. When he does succumb to have unsafe sex with the hooker — as in life, Galatea is about three and a half decades younger than her Pygmalion-in-corduroys — it is portrayed as an aberration, a vulnerable moment after his wife walks out on him. He was wronged. Get it? (Variety noted that at least Cary Grant had the grace to stop kissing young girls at this stage of his career.)

Mr. Allen pulled off an ingenious trick. He scorned Hollywood but is now a textbook example of Hollywood excess. He permits himself everything. Decades on the couch have numbed his moral sense, transforming outrageous betrayals into fascinating symptoms and promoting his own satisfaction as the highest ideal.

I recognize spin when I see it. And it deserves no more respect in culture than it does in politics. I think I'll do without Woody Allen. As he says, the heart wants what it wants.

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MUSIC

A Wagner Bass Strays Farther From Valhalla

By ANTHONY TOMMASINI

Most voices, especially male voices, tend to darken in color and lower in range as they mature. Over time, for example, Enrico Caruso's resplendent tenor acquired a rich baritone cast.

The American bass James Morris is an exception. Now 48, Mr. Morris, the leading Wotan of our time in Wagner's "Ring" cycle, has long sung roles like Scarpia in Puccini's "Tosca" that teeter on the divide between baritone and bass.

But in the last two years he has moved into the select domain of the Verdi baritone repertoire, roles that push even a true baritone into the tenorial top of his voice and require legato fluency as well as opulent sound throughout the range. Last year he took up the title role of Verdi's "Macbeth" in three different productions. And tomorrow evening he will sing his first Iago, when the Metropolitan Opera opens its season with Verdi's "Otello." (Plácido Domingo sings Otello; Renée Fleming, Desdemona. James Levine conducts.)

"I've been sitting out here every day, crumpling," Mr. Morris said recently, seated by the pool in the spacious back yard of his house in this bucolic town, just a 50-minute drive from the Met. "I've been asked to do Iago in the past but always felt it was too high. It was strictly a baritone role. But after doing Macbeth last year, I looked at Iago again and thought, 'This is easier than Macbeth.'"

To most people, even regular opera-goers, the verbal slugs of operaphiles as to whether a particular singer is, say, a lyric, dramatic or spinto soprano seem rarefied. But vocal connoisseurs hold that the dearth of world-class voices today is the fault of ambitious managers who push singers into roles for which they are ill suited. In the golden age of opera, the great singers cultivated a limited repertoire that ideally showcased their vocal gifts.

So when Mr. Morris, who was the Wotan of choice for both James Levine and Bernard Haitink in their recorded "Ring" cycles of recent

years, strays from Valhalla to take on Verdi baritone roles, some might ascribe the move to foolhardy hubris. Mr. Morris, of course, doesn't see it that way. His venture into Wagner, just 11 years ago, was motivated by a similar curiosity. Indeed, his initial decision to pursue an operatic career stemmed from his willingness to take a risk at the urging of a mentor.

As a young man growing up in Baltimore, Mr. Morris was a stellar bass in the school chorus; but rock was his preferred music, and lacrosse his passion. At his parents' insistence, he sang for the great soprano Rosa Ponselle at Villa Pace, her fabled home outside Baltimore. Lured out of retirement by the young man's talent, Ponselle accepted him as her only student and urged him to transfer from the University of Maryland to the Peabody Conservatory.

Before long, Mr. Morris was established as one of America's leading young basses. But Wagner meant little to him. When the Bayreuth Festival "Ring" directed by Patrice Chéreau was telecast in Salzburg in 1979, Mr. Morris watched only "Das Rheingold," the first of the four operas. "At the time, I had no inkling I was going to get into this so heavily," he said.

Just as he was beginning to explore this repertoire, he met Hans Hotter, the great Wotan of the post-World War II era. "The first time Hotter heard me," Mr. Morris said, "he put his hands up and shouted: 'Nein! Nein! Sing it like Italian opera. Bel canto.'" Here was a revelation for Mr. Morris, that Wagner didn't have to be all glottal stops and guttural accents.

Singing Wotan led him directly to other roles he had never considered. "I think Wotan is a bass-baritone role," he said. "When baritones sing it, it is truly too low for them. Yet there is a lot of upper-range singing. Wotan opened up the top of my voice. I always had that range, probably. But I developed confidence with it. This led me to the Dutchman. And to Scarpia. Eventually to Macbeth."

He sang his first Macbeth last season for the Baltimore Opera, in what the company's general director, Michael Harrison, called "an amazing feat."

"Jim was ill the week before and couldn't be at all the rehearsals," Mr. Harrison said. "He has been intelligent and a voice of great flexibility with a wide spectrum of colors. No one should expect every Macbeth to sound like Leonard Warren. Jim found his own approach to the role that was unique. The audience was mesmerized."

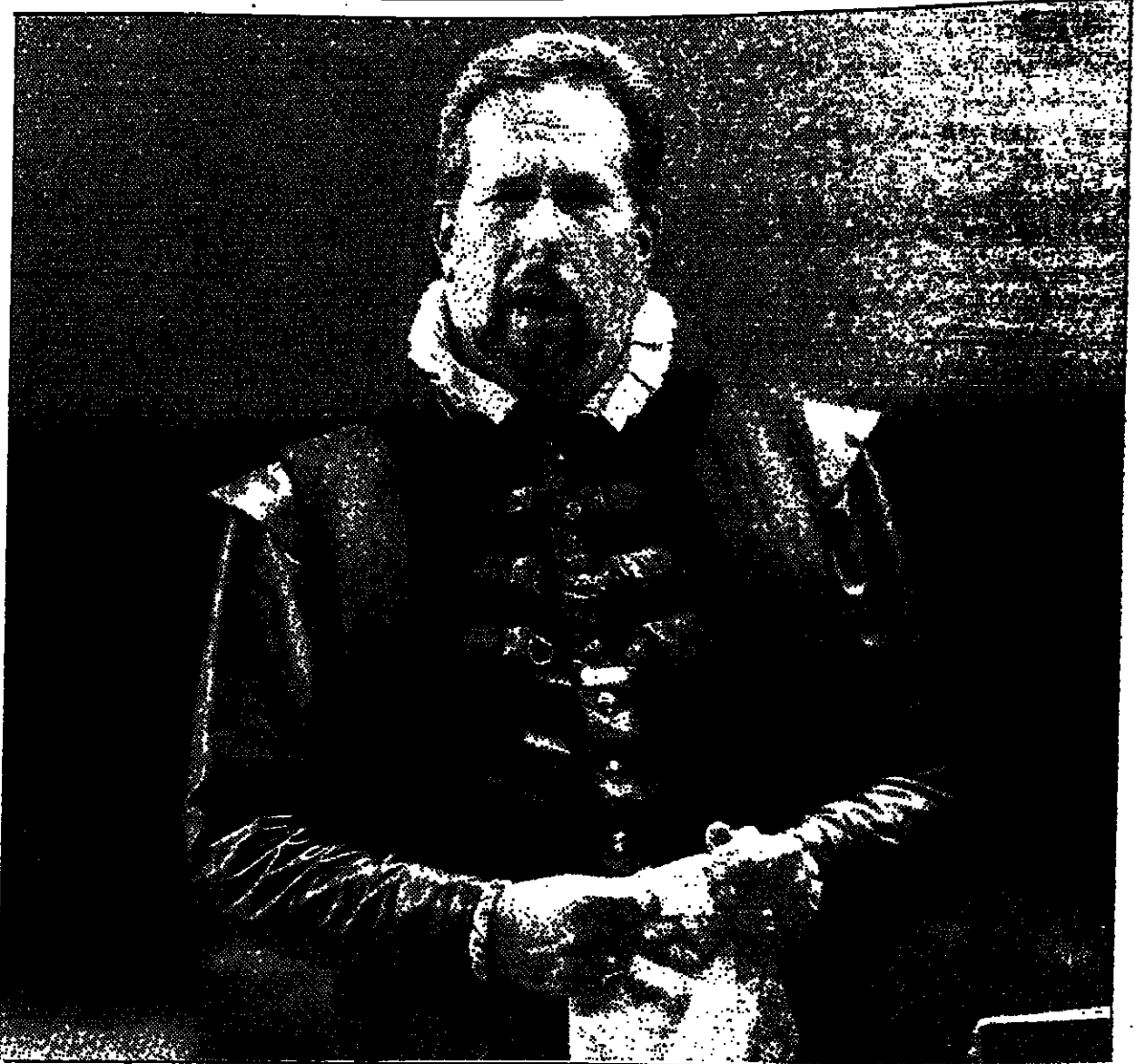
For Mr. Morris, the challenge of Iago is not primarily its vocal range but the type of vocal lightness the role requires. In public, the character of Iago must be a hail fellow well met, Mr. Morris said, a smooth operator.

"You have to keep your voice light to present that quality," he explained. "You can't lean into it and make it dark. Except when you are alone on stage during the 'Credo.' That's when Iago's evil comes out and when his true voice comes out." For the most part, the vocal sound, like Iago's warped nature, must be masked.

No doubt Mr. Morris's characterization will be abetted by his physique. Six-foot-four and burly (he's currently on a Jenny Craig diet), with long limbs and square-jawed ruggedness, Mr. Morris should be a towering (and menacing) presence as Iago despite his hail-fellow facade. His Wotan is the most imposing now before the public. Yet when that god becomes powerless to stop the destruction set in motion by his own overreaching, Mr. Morris's hulking impotency in the role is pitiable.

Interestingly, Mr. Morris has found himself portraying a roster of characters who are depraved (Don Giovanni), sadistic (his chilling Claggart in Britten's "Billy Budd"), twisted by jealousy (Iago) or tormented by failed ambition (Wotan). In person he is affable and uncomplicated. He converses in a plain-spoken drawl; he is an avid fisherman but draws back all of his catch; he is happily married to the mezzo-soprano Susan Quittmeyer and supports her career, and he is unwilling to upset his life to achieve additional success.

Consider the story of Mr. Morris's relationship with Bayreuth, or his lack of one. In 1988 he was asked to sing Wotan in the new Harry Kupfer production of the "Ring" at that



James Morris in rehearsal as Iago at the Metropolitan Opera—A little help from an imposing physique.

historic house, a touchstone for all Wagner singers. He turned down the invitation.

"I was already committed to doing a 'Dutchman' in Santa Fe that summer," he recalled. "Everybody said to me: 'Are you crazy? Going to Santa Fe when you could go to Bayreuth?' But I had been in Salzburg for seven summers in a row. I wanted to spend a summer in my own country. Santa Fe was doing the 'Dutchman' just for me. I couldn't back out."

Few opera singers turn down Wolfgang Wagner, the grandson of the composer and the Bayreuth Festival director. Mr. Morris has received no invitations since.

"Bayreuth is a great place," he said. "But it's sort of a shrine. They think of it that way. I'd like to sing

there, but if it never happens, I won't feel unfulfilled."

His next challenge will be another Wagner role: Hans Sachs in "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg," which he is scheduled to sing in 1997. "That's coming up, and I haven't even cracked the back of it yet," he said, shaking his head. "People have been after me for years to sing it. But the sheer length has put me off."

Mr. Morris has a pragmatic way of measuring a role's length. In a coaching session, singing his own part line to line, he can get through a typical leading role in about 45 minutes. Wotan in "Die Walküre" takes about 1 hour 15 minutes. But Sachs, he reported, "clocks in at two-twenty, two-thirty, around there." Still, he is looking forward for once to portraying an admirable character:

Sachs, a good-hearted shoemaker in 16th-century Nuremberg, who prizes the traditions of the Mastersingers guild but knows that customs modify, traditions evolve and change is to be accepted, not feared.

In the meantime, Iago offers a sufficient challenge to keep Mr. Morris in vocal trim, however one finally characterizes his voice.

"I guess I'd call myself a bass-baritone," he himself ventured. "Some people say a bass-baritone is neither fish nor fowl. Others say it's a voice that can do both. Obviously, I agree with the latter. But I'm not a basso profundo. And I'm not a real Verdi baritone."

"Oops," he added after a pause. "I guess I shouldn't say that anymore."

FILM

When Julia Roberts Says No

By JOSH YOUNG

Julia Roberts's career has come a long way since she was scooping ice cream in Greenwich Village in 1985. In 10 years, the actress, now 27, has starred in four films that have earned more than \$100 million at the domestic box office: "Pretty Woman," "Sleeping With the Enemy," "Hook" and "The Pelican Brief." She recently starred in "Something to Talk About."

Thus, she has become a rainmaker for women's films. Because she can bring audiences into theaters on opening weekends, scripts like "Something to Talk About" are sent to her first. If she says yes to a project, the movie gets a green light. And since Ms. Roberts can't make all the movies offered to her, other actresses, including Meg Ryan, Michelle Pfeiffer, Sandra Bullock and Nicole Kidman, have profited by accepting parts she has turned down. The box-office successes of these stars has contributed to studios' willingness to take chances on more female-driven films.

Action stars like Sylvester Stallone and Arnold Schwarzenegger also get films made, based on their participation. But the world has never been lacking in action movies, as it has in women's films. Although women's movies were big up until the 1950's, it took Ms. Roberts's success (proved when she brought audiences in on a first weekend for a bad movie like "Sleeping With the Enemy") to help bring them back. More recently, studios have begun counting on the box-office draw of Demi Moore and Ms. Pfeiffer as well.

Paradoxically, Ms. Roberts was working in an ice cream store the first time she was responsible for giving another actress her break in film. Back in the summer of 1985, when Ms. Roberts served frozen yogurt to a New York University film student named Bret Carr, her contagious smile and carefree attitude were her most obvious assets. Mr. Carr was struggling to flesh out the female character in "Making Time," a script about a woman helping a young director.

"Julia was so sweet and flirtatious in an unthreatening way that she became the inspiration for the character," Mr. Carr said.

By the time he raised enough money to begin production, two summers had passed. He couldn't find Ms. Roberts (who by then was filming "Mystic Pizza"), so he interviewed more than 100 actresses and ended up casting an unknown named San-



Julia Roberts

dra Bullock. Not that "Making Time" kicked off Ms. Bullock's career; Mr. Carr ran out of money after shooting only 20 minutes.

Earlier this year, Ms. Bullock became a bona fide star when she played a token booth clerk in the hit romantic comedy "While You Were Sleeping." That, too, was a part Ms. Roberts had been up for. Other parts offered to Ms. Roberts include the crazed weatherwoman in "To Die For" (which went to Ms. Kidman), the reporter engaged to the wrong man in "Sleepless in Seattle" (which went to Ms. Ryan) and the television anchor in "Up Close and Personal," due in the spring (a part played by Ms. Pfeiffer).

Elaine Goldsmith, Ms. Roberts's agent, believes that her client's success has been essential in convincing studios that women's films can be winners at the box office.

"When 'Pretty Woman' came out, followed by 'Sleeping With the Enemy,' Hollywood realized that women could do what men could do, which is open a movie," Ms. Goldsmith said. "Now more than before, and not only because of Julia, there are a lot of strong female roles out there. When you have success in one area, people duplicate it."

Several recent successful studio films have told women's stories. Over the summer, Ms. Bullock played an endangered computer operator in "The Net," Ms. Pfeiffer was an ex-marine teaching defiant high school students in "Dangerous Minds," Alicia Silverstone outwitted dweeby high school boys in "Clueless," and Ms. Roberts had the lead in "Something to Talk About," which has made nearly \$50 million since it opened in August.

In "Beyond Rangoon," Patricia Arquette played a doctor trapped in Burma during a revolution. "Moonlight and Valentino," a women's en-

semble film; "Persuasion," a woman's film based on Jane Austen, and "To Die For" opened last week. "How to Make an American Quilt," another women's ensemble film, opens on Friday.

"There is no question that has eased the way," Sid Ganis, the president for worldwide marketing of Columbia Pictures, which released "The Net," said of Julia Roberts's impact on Hollywood. "It is proof of something that we have always known, that women — in the right film — can be as strong at the box office as men."

"Sleepless in Seattle" was also first offered to Ms. Roberts. After she expressed interest in the part of the woman who meets a man through a radio show, Tri-Star asked her how she felt about Nora Ephron as the director. Ms. Roberts said she liked Ms. Ephron's work and agreed to meet with her on returning from a long trip abroad. Tri-Star made a deal with Ms. Ephron to direct, but when Ms. Roberts returned, she had a change of heart about the movie. Since the studio had a prominent director on board, however, it proceeded to cast the film — with Ms. Ryan.

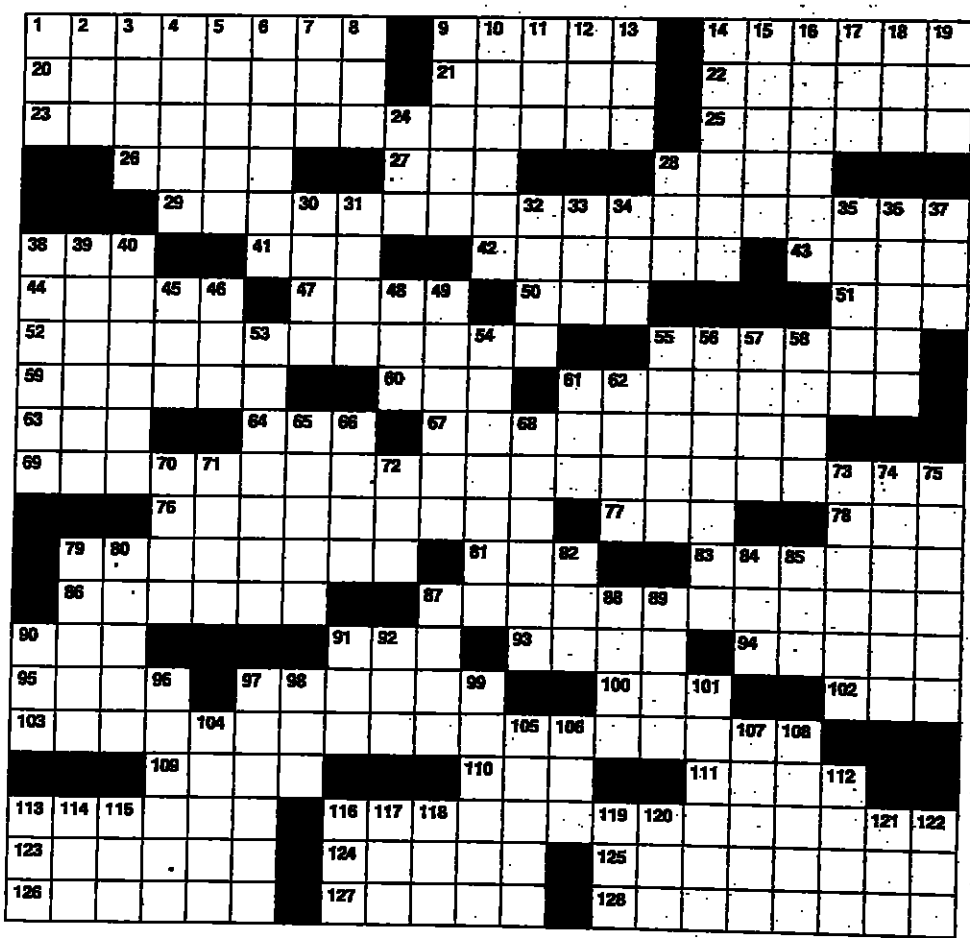
"The beauty of the situation was that years earlier Meg was going to do 'Steel Magnolias,' but she got offered 'When Harry Met Sally,' and Julia came in and took the part" in "Steel Magnolias" as Shelby, the young diabetic, Ms. Goldsmith said. Although some films that Ms. Roberts turns down become hits, others don't. "Sleepless in Seattle" soared past the \$125 million mark at the domestic box office and enhanced Ms. Ryan's stature with studios. But Geena Davis took two roles that Ms. Roberts turned down — playing a single mother in "Angie" and a political consultant in the romantic comedy "Speechless" — and both films were disappointments. Ms. Kidman, before she took "To Die For," snapped up another part that Ms. Roberts had been offered, the role of a woman coping with her husband's impending death in "My Life," which sank at the box office.

Ms. Pfeiffer has been the beneficiary of three scripts rejected by Ms. Roberts, and the roles have shown off her diversity. She stepped into Catwoman's suit in "Batman Returns" and then starred as the object of Jack Nicholson's affection in "Wolf." In "Up Close and Personal," also starring Robert Redford, she will portray a television personality modeled after Jessica Savitch, the NBC anchor who was killed in a car accident in 1983.

THE PEOPLE

BY FRANK A. LONGO / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

- ACROSS**
- Mosaic tile
 - Flower perfume
 - Where Nejd is
 - Almost
 - Kentucky county
 - Calls, in a way
 - The King
 - Sings lullabies
 - Opposite of sans
 - The King's Head order
 - Old-time journalist
 - Bugs
 - Weak English king
 - Article on a rack
 - Fish of the carp family
 - Lunchbox item
 - Blackthorn fruit
 - Kind of wood
 - Bother, with "at"
 - Immemorial
 - Mel of the diamond
 - Skyscraping center?
 - Kansas city on the Santa Fe Trail
 - Bristly
 - Important interval
 - Even
 - Chemical suffix
 - "Little Teapot"
 - Simply because of that
 - 1923 Wallace Beery portrayal
 - Ballot-related
 - Put in one's — (middle)
 - Laugh syllable
 - He St.-Louis native
 - Bard's contraction
 - Sloopberry's kin
 - "Pew!"
 - Word for a lady
 - White poplar
 - Glass Capital of the World
 - Hasidism founder
 - Black cuckoo
 - Judicata
 - Esoteric
 - Harder to find
 - Has a crush on
 - Who's Who piece
 - Kind of storm, in sci-fi
 - Plow puller
 - Shoot as expected on
 - Hacker's headache
 - Lip
 - Microscope part
 - Ending with fox or dog
 - Shakespearean prince
 - Wind up
 - Hello or goodbye
 - Lavishes care (on)
 - So far
 - Mooring rope
 - generis (of another kind): Lat.



- DOWN**
- Stun
 - Author Kaufman
 - Edison's middle name
 - The "C" in C.S. Lewis
 - Still runny
 - Sloopberry's kin
 - "Pew!"
 - Word for a lady
 - White poplar
 - Glass Capital of the World
 - Hasidism founder
 - Black cuckoo
 - Judicata
 - Esoteric
 - Harder to find
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 - Lip
 - Microscope part
 - Ending with fox or dog
 - Shakespearean prince
 - Wind up
 - Hello or goodbye
 - Lavishes care (on)
 - So far
 - Mooring rope
 - generis (of another kind): Lat.

- Ancient Mexican
- W.W. II abbr.
- Rds.
- Supped
- In better fighting shape
- Fortune hunter's catch?
- City ESE of Buenos Aires
- Sioux tongue
- Lake of the Four Forest Cantons
- Official records
- Marvel Comics superhero
- "Barney Miller" actor
- concern
- Year in Elizabeth I's reign
- Heine poem — "Toll"
- Glass component
- Towel word
- Et —
- Sugar pie
- TV actress Brooke
- Emulate Sprat's wife
- Sign of impassiveness
- Skinned
- Cockeyed
- Kind of jump
- Tina's ex
- Brain and spinal cord: Abbr.

- Antony
- Align
- Some party-attenders
- "Fables in Slang" author
- The Steel City, for short
- Calendar abbr.
- Loiter
- Vipers
- Shoshonean
- Spenserian work
- Stars' statuettes
- Fuming one
- Dapper
- Alphabetic sequence
- Black tea variety
- Make the knot tighter
- Dent
- Pepper, e.g.
- Sign of a leader, it is said
- Tarzan portrayer
- "Get a —"
- Self starter
- 119's of '48
- 119's training
- Heat measure
- Comprehend
- 122 100-Across + 2

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS

- SAFER
- ASSISTS
- STARCHES
- SENTIENT
- ROAD SETA
- SNAG
- ALSO
- FOUR
- FEW
- STRA
- NEEDLING
- FLAMES
- STYEL
- YANE
- RAH
- ADELAIDE
- EMMA
- CAPT
- STO
- ELVES
- BEES

DOWN

- CLAY
- STARCHES
- SENTIENT
- ROAD SETA
- SNAG
- ALSO
- FOUR
- FEW
- STRA
- NEEDLING
- FLAMES
- STYEL
- YANE
- RAH
- ADELAIDE
- EMMA
- CAPT
- STO
- ELVES
- BEES

مكتبة القرآن

'Milken Honey' not so sweet, once the truth came out

TOM TUGEND

EVEN in a city that reinvents itself every few years, some traditions are sacred — such as naming a new sanctuary or religious school for its most generous benefactor. So when the Milken Families Foundation kicked in \$5 million toward the \$11 million construction cost for the Stephen Wise Temple's middle/high school, few observers of the Jewish philanthropic scene were surprised when the grateful Reform synagogue renamed the facility as the Milken Community High School.

The occasion might have passed with warm praise in the Jewish press for the success of the largest non-Orthodox Jewish high school in the country, and a polite mention in the religion pages of the *Los Angeles Times*, but for the unfortunate travails of the most prominent member of the Milken family.

Michael Milken, invariably described as "the former junk bond king," pleaded guilty in 1990 to six counts of securities fraud, paid \$600 million in fines and restitution, and served 22 months in prison.

Since then, a spate of articles and books have reshaped the case. The latest entry, Daniel Finkel's *Payback: The Conspiracy to Destroy Michael Milken and His Financial Revolution*, exonerates Milken and charges the US government with railroad the financier.

Nevertheless, the idea that a religious school, dedicated to the moral and spiritual uplift of its

young charges, would bear the name of an ex-convict proved too tempting a target for the *Times* and for resident gagsters and punsters. "What's in a Name?" asked the *Times* headline over its main news story, while the subhead spoke of "a \$5 million gift from a family that includes a famous felon."

The following day, *Times* columnist Scott Harris went all out in an article headlined "Root, Root, Root for the Money." Among other suggestions, Harris proposed that the school's baseball team be renamed the Milken Money, with dollar signs on their caps.

School officials and others rushed to the defense, noting, for one, that the Milken Foundation has been the most generous of all Los Angeles philanthropies, before and after Milken's conviction. Its grants have benefited a wide range of Jewish and general educational projects.

Radio commentator and author Dennis Prager, like Milken a Stephen Wise Temple congregant, scored some valid points by noting that, "If one member of a philanthropic family does wrong, and if that invalidates the family name, then clearly the Kennedy Center, Stanford University and the Carnegie Foundation should all change their names."

But even some of the school's 440 students,

who will benefit most from the new classrooms, science labs, gym and theater complex and kosher kitchen, were dubious about the new name.

Some suggested that their sports nickname, the Wildcats, be changed to Cookies, as in "Milken Cookies," or Honey, as in "Milken Honey."

Finally, the professional gagsters got into the act. Jay Leno, host of *The Tonight Show*, informed his national television audience that Milken High "is a four-year school, but with good behavior you can get out in two."

Added comedy writer Tony Peyser, "Within minutes of the name change, the school launched a hostile takeover bid for a nearby temple."

The Milken School complex will be in the Sepulveda Pass area, which is rapidly developing into the city's premier Jewish cultural/educational neighborhood.

Just south of the school, the Hebrew Union College has nearly completed its \$70 million Skirball Cultural Center.

On the other, or east, side of the Sepulveda Pass, lies Stephen Wise Temple proper, with its 3,000-family congregation. Adjacent is the University of Judaism, which has just received a \$22 million gift, fortunately from an anonymous benefactor, to develop a full-fledged rabbinical school.



The 'former junk bond king' was defended as much as he was attacked.

Good for peace, bad for seas

EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

WHILE the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan may have erased the lines of confrontation which formerly divided us, the recent cooperation between the two states has created another sort of conflict altogether: between the two governments and environmentalists on both sides of the border.

The confrontation concerns plans by Israel and Jordan to dust off some old blueprints for a canal either between the Red Sea and the Dead Sea or, alternatively, between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea. At present it looks as if the planners are favoring the Dead Sea-Red Sea connection.

The idea for such a canal is far from new and was only abandoned for budgetary reasons. Now it appears that the World Bank is willing to enter into a joint venture with Jordan and Israel to fund the implementation of the project.

Energy Minister Gonen Segev says that this move would replenish the waters of the Dead Sea — currently at an all-time low — thus making available more phosphates and other minerals to be mined. In addition, Segev sees the project as filling two very crucial needs for both countries: clean energy and water. The 400-meter decline between the two seas will allow the construction of a hydroelectric plant that can be expected to produce at least 800 megawatts of electricity. Such power would eliminate the need for additional plants burning fossil fuel and would be sufficient to run a number of large-scale desalination projects to provide fresh water to both states.

Environmentalists, among them Dan Perry of the Israel Nature Reserves Authority, are deeply concerned about the project. They point out that salt water from the canal may eventually seep into the fresh water of the aquifers. Or the reverse might happen: the salt-water channel, by osmosis, drawing fresh water from the underground reserves into the canal. In either case the consequences are serious.

Both plans worry the environmentalists. Whether north to south along the Jordanian border or east to west across Israel, the canals would create a barrier land animals will be unable to cross. A separation between two parts of a natural population might drive some rarer species to extinction.

It is fortunate that the World Bank is involved. While governments sometimes get carried away and act before all the information is in, the World Bank can be expected to be cautious — it has a record of demanding serious environmental impact studies before it agrees to fund a project.

Canada grapples with domineering American culture

PERHAPS the best example of the difficulty involved in striking a balance in the complex debate over the homogenization of culture is displayed by Canada, which has struggled with the encroachment of American ideas and customs for nearly its entire history — by most measures to no avail.

About 95 percent of the films in its movie theaters are American; so is 95 percent of the revenue generated from movies, according to the Canadian Conference on the Arts, a nationalist group. Nearly all major American television channels are available on cable systems, and seven American firms control distribution of sound recordings in Canada.

About 66% of all books bought, and 80% of the magazines on newsstands, are non-Canadian. American culture prevails in every corner of the second-largest country on Earth: in the remote farm Indian community of Davis Inlet in

northern Labrador, 1,900 km. northeast of Detroit, natives watch Detroit television stations received by satellite.

This penetration continues despite myriad rules, requirements, protections and subsidies designed to preserve Canadian culture.

The measures also are exempted from the North American Free Trade Agreement between the US, Canada and Mexico (and soon possibly Chile).

The US cannot bring an unfair-trade case to NAFTA arbitrators against those cultural protections, although it is allowed to retaliate against them.

Advocates of Canadian culture point to the success of such Canadian-based entertainers as Celine Dion, Bryan Adams and Roch Voisine as evidence that their policies nurture talent that otherwise would be buried under the American avalanche, and they say subsidies and protec-

tions help produce such popular television programs as *Due South* and *Road to Avonlea*. The fine arts and literature also have benefited, they say.

Enforcing cultural protections often is a complex matter, however, and can lead to trade retaliation abroad and complaints of capitulation at home.

The government late last year said it would place an 80% excise tax on *Sports Illustrated Canada*, a spinoff edition of the American magazine that featured a few Canadian articles along with the American ones, and lots of Canadian ads. US officials have threatened retaliation if the proposal becomes law, as predicted later this year.

Canadian officials say the issues they grapple with every day probably will become more prevalent in other countries as technology speeds the

spread of American cultural products around the world.

With an eye to adopting similar strategies, other nations, some of them in Latin America, have asked the Canadian ministry that deals with cultural protection to explain its policies.

Still, with the tendency in Latin America to deregulate rather than regulate, Canada's protectionist model appears far off.

"I believe in cosmopolitanism. I believe in universalism. I believe in tolerance as a value. And I also believe in ... cultural differences," said Alicia R.W. Camilloni, secretary of academic affairs at the University of Buenos Aires.

"The question is, how do you administer cultural conflicts; and how do you produce a process of integration?" (Los Angeles Times)

Firm's director must be involved in fraud to be punished

In the District Court of Nazareth, before Judge Gideon Ginat, in the matter of *advocate Larry Goldstein, applicant, versus Samir and Tewfik Avisaat, respondents (Motion 377/94; Liquidation File 315/92)*.

IN October 1993 the respondents' business, S. Avisaat General Trading Company Ltd., was placed under liquidation by the Nazareth District Court. The liquidation was requested by the Teldor Wires and Cables Ltd., to which the Avisaat company owed NIS 600,000.

The liquidator, advocate Larry Goldstein, applied to court for a declaration, under section 373(a) of the Companies Ordinance (New Version) of 1983, that Samir and Tewfik Avisaat, directors of the company, were personally liable for the debt on the ground that the company had been managed by fraud. The official receiver informed the court that he would not intervene.

The respondents denied they had been fraudulent and submitted that the company, as a separate legal entity, was alone responsible for the debt.

JUDGE GINAT dealt first in his judgment with several of the respondents' preliminary arguments. They had contended that since the registered office of the company was in Baka al-Ghar-

biya, in the jurisdiction of the Haifa District Court, the Nazareth Court had no power to deal with the application.

All objection to the court's local jurisdiction — as distinguished from lack of jurisdiction to deal with the subject matter of the claim — was to be raised at the first opportunity, he said. In this case, the objection was not raised in reply to the application for liquidation — in which the company was represented by the same counsel now appearing for the respondents — nor in the proceedings which followed. Nor was there any objection in reply to the present application and the proceedings which followed. It was raised for the first time in respondents' counsel's summation, which was nearer the last opportunity than the first to raise that submission.

Moreover, he said, the argument was unacceptable on its merits. Regulation 1 of the Companies (Liquidation) Regulations of 1987 accorded jurisdiction not only to the court in whose area the company's registered office was situated, but also to the court in whose area it conducted its main activities.

It was true that most of its sales were made in Judea and Samaria, beyond the court's jurisdiction, but all its purchases from Teldor were made within its jurisdiction. The court's jurisdiction, there-

fore, was well established. The Avisaat's counsel, he continued, had submitted that the evidence in the liquidator's depositions was mostly hearsay, and insufficient to prove fraud, their probative value, therefore, had to be tested.

The deponents for the liquidator had appeared in court and were prepared to be cross-examined, but the Avisaat's counsel did not question them. The deponents for the Avisaat had not appeared and could not, therefore, be cross-examined. Citing many precedents, Judge Ginat then noted that in American practice, the absence of the right of cross-examination — the "confrontation right" — rendered the depositions inadmissible. In Israel, however, although they were admissible, the absence of cross-examination did affect the weight of the evidence.

In this case, the Avisaat's counsel had chosen not to cross-examine the liquidator's deponents. By so doing he had strengthened their evidence and could only blame himself for that result. Since the Avisaat's deponents had not even appeared to be cross-examined, their evidence could not be tested, and was almost worthless.

It was clearly for the liquidator to prove the allegations of fraud in the management of the Avisaat company, Judge Ginat contin-

LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

ued. The question arose, however, as to what degree of proof was required. Was the fraud to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, as in a criminal prosecution, or was proof on a balance of probabilities, as in a civil proceeding, sufficient?

The Supreme Court had ruled that the proof required under section 373(a) above fell between the two above tests. The liquidator, therefore, had to prove the fraud to an extent less than conclusively: beyond a reasonable doubt, but more than on a balance of probabilities.

Citing many Israeli, English and American precedents and legal texts, he then examined the requirements of section 373 as to proof of the company's fraudulent management. The company was a legal entity separate from

its members.

However, the courts had held that the "corporate fiction" enabling the company to act "under a veil," concealing the conduct of its directors, would be disregarded "where the facts are such that adherence to the fiction would promote injustice and lead to an inequitable result." It had thus been held that the court would "pierce the veil" where "the corporate form has been used as part of a basically unfair device to achieve an inequitable result."

After examining the facts in detail, he concluded that the allegation of fraudulent management of the company had been established. It had always paid Teldor by check. They were for comparatively small amounts and were covered. Later checks for greater amounts were not honored. The company had no assets other than the cables purchased from Teldor, and Judge Ginat held that Samir issued the checks knowing there were insufficient funds to

cover them.

Issuing a check was a representation that there were sufficient funds to meet it. Teldor could not anticipate that the check would not be paid. On the contrary, it had been led to believe that the company had sufficient assets to meet its liabilities.

Judge Ginat criticized Teldor for extending credit to the company without making elementary enquiries about its financial stability. That, however, was no reason for releasing the directors responsible from their obligations.

He then pointed out that the company was managed by Samir, while his father Tewfik was not active in its affairs. Section 373 above permitted imposing personal liability for fraudulent management on every director "who was knowingly a party to conducting the business" of the company. Tewfik was not in this category.

Finally, he noted that a fraudulent company director could also

be personally liable for the company's debts under sections 56 and 57 of the Civil Wrongs Ordinance (New Version) of 1968.

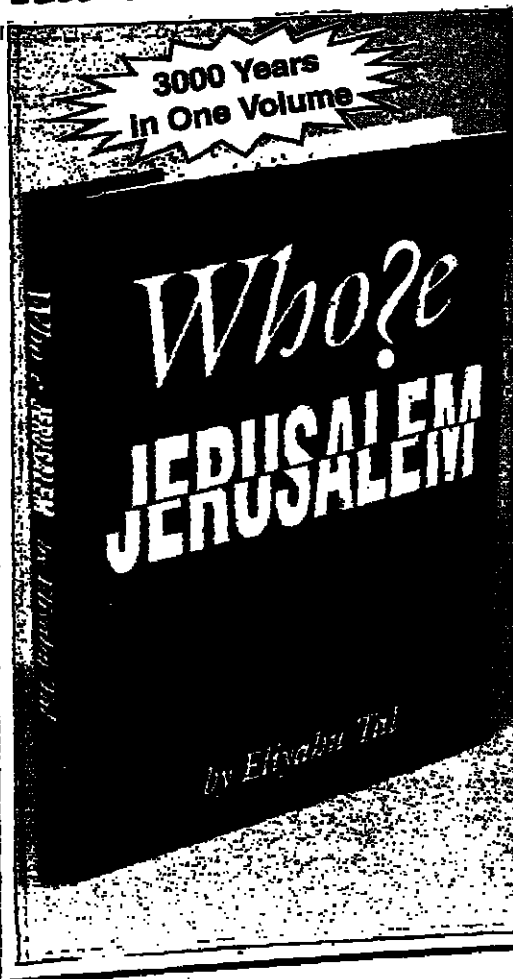
FOR THE above reasons, the application against Samir Avisaat was granted, and a declaration issued that he was personally liable for the Avisaat company's debt to Teldor Wires and Cables. He was also barred, under section 373(d) of the Companies Ordinance, from acting as a director of a company or participating, directly or indirectly, in a company's management for three years. He was also ordered to pay the liquidator's costs in Motion 377/94 in the sum of NIS 10,000 plus VAT.

The application against Tewfik Avisaat was dismissed.

The liquidator, Larry Goldstein, appeared in person, and attorney Mordechai Amos appeared for the respondents.

The judgment was given on July 5, 1995.

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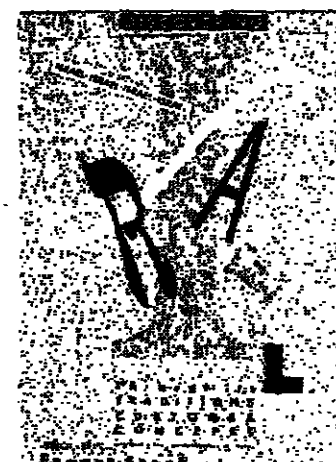
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Karmiel	Outside Post Office	8:00 a.m.	15
Nahariya	Bus Station	8:00 a.m.	15
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Ashdod	Bus Station	8:30 a.m.	15
Safed	Yigal Allon Center	7:30 a.m.	15
Beersheba	Bus Station	7:30 a.m.	15
Arad	Bus Station	7:30 a.m.	15
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Haifa	Alongside Bus Station	8:30 a.m.	10
Tel Aviv	Hechal Hatarbut	8:30 a.m.	10
Ra'anana	Yad Lebanim	9:00 a.m.	10
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Beit Shemesh	Bus Station at the Junction	8:30 a.m.	10
Givat Sharett			

Return time from Wingate will be announced later.

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BUSINESS & FINANCE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1995

TAAS to get \$530m. more

AN ADDITIONAL \$530 million is expected to be approved by the cabinet today for the latest installment in TAAS-Israel Industries' recovery plan.

The purpose of the plan – jointly submitted by the prime minister and the finance minister, with the company's agreement – is to stabilize TAAS and ensure its long-term rehabilitation.

The cabinet will be asked to approve the following:

- \$35 million a year for five years (1995-99) to maintain the company's production line for

Jerusalem Post Staff

heavy ammunition;

- \$65m. in additional financing (to the \$35m. approved last March);
- \$105m. for transferring plants from Nof Yam, Magen, Jerusalem, and Mishor Adunim (\$80m. of which is to be financed by the Israel Lands Administration, which is to receive the land);
- \$50m. in state guarantees;
- entering the company's land assets on its balance sheet for \$100m.

The government has already approved some \$140m. this year under the state budget for TAAS's recovery.

Since 1992 the government has budgeted \$488m. directly to TAAS, as well as providing it with some \$250m. in additional aid.

In addition, up to the year 2000 the state will provide the company with some \$283m. to finance the early retirement of workers and the restructuring of capital.

Since 1992 TAAS has cut its work force in half to about 4,300.

Foreign currency reserves jump

\$705 million increase to \$8.8 billion biggest rise since February

NEIL COHEN

THE country's foreign currency reserves rose in September by \$705 million to \$8.839 billion, the Bank of Israel reported yesterday.

The rise was the biggest since February and followed the sharp fall in reserves in August.

The nation's currency holdings hit a peak of \$9.6b. in May this year.

The central bank said the rise in reserves was largely due to cur-

rency conversions by the government, which raised a further \$500m. as part of the US government loan guarantees to the state for immigrant absorption needs.

The reserves were reduced by \$100m. in the second part of a dollar-shekel "swap" transaction between the central bank and the commercial banks, the central bank said.

In August the bank sold the commercial banks \$800m. in dollars for shekels, which it bought back in September. It then sold the banks a further \$900m. worth of dollars.

Another possible factor behind the rise in reserves was the strength of the shekel in September, following the dollar recovery in August.

The shekel started September trading at NIS 3.042 to the dollar but strengthened to end the month at NIS 2.9950.

A strong shekel together with high local interest rates encourages speculators to sell their foreign currency for shekels – thus swelling the country's currency reserves – to take advantage of the big differential between shekel interest rates and those on foreign currencies.

Meitav: Poor month for capital market

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

ONLY 29 of the 303 funds which invested in the capital market last month achieved positive real yields, Meitav reported yesterday.

The mutual fund investment firm said the results reflect the weakness of the capital market.

The company assumed an inflation rate of one percent in September for its summary of mutual funds' performance.

Meitav's mutual fund index fell 0.2% last month.

The best performing funds were those specializing in government bonds, which were up an average 0.9%.

Funds specializing in bonds achieved a real yield of 0.4%, while the group of funds investing in foreign currency achieved a real yield of 0.2%.

The flexible funds achieved an

average negative yield of 0.7%. The poorest performers were funds specializing in shares, with an average negative yield of 1.1%.

Almost all the 10 best mutual fund performers were the government bond funds.

Leading the gainers was Israel America, with an average real yield of 1.7%. Israel America specializes in Israeli shares traded abroad.

Savit Pekin achieved a return of 1.6%, while Psagot AI received a yield of 1.6%.

The 10 worst performing funds are mainly made up of share funds.

The poorest performer, Ahariut Oil – which is managed by Ahariut and specializes in oil exploration shares – had a 5% negative real yield.

Offer Bros. to buy 50% of Packer Solpack

RACHEL NEIMAN

OFFER Brothers will buy 50 percent of Packer Solpack, a Packer Steel subsidiary, for \$12.7 million the firm announced yesterday.

The first payment of \$5m. will be made before the year's end.

Packer Steel will record a NIS 12m. capital gain on the sale, of which one-fourth will be recorded this year and the remainder by 2000.

Solpack, a car and property leasing agency, is owned by Packer Steel and a third party who have an interest in a Kfar Sava steel mill.

Packer Steel board chairman Joseph Packer said the group intends to develop a high-tech industrial park on properties held

by Solpack.

Offer Brothers board chairman Yuli Offer said the park's planned location was on Rehov Weizmann, Kfar Sava's main thoroughfare.

"This [location] grants the park a significant advantage," because the planned Highway 6 (the Trans-Israel Highway) will run just east of the park.

Committee to examine legitimacy of kibbutz debts

GALIT LIPKIS BECK

HEADS of Hakibbutz Ha'artzi yesterday asked a committee of jurists for a legal opinion on the kibbutzim's debts to the banks, despite objections from the United Kibbutz Movement (UKM) and the banks.

The committee, which is headed by Prof. Uriel Porcacia and includes attorney Ya'acov Weinroth and economist Arieh Ovadia, will give their opinion if it is necessary to examine the interest rates and fees the banks charged

the kibbutzim, based on reports that some of the debts were due to illegal interest charges.

UKM and the banks fear an inquiry could hinder the kibbutz debt arrangement.

Hakibbutz Ha'artzi general secretary Amiram Efrati said they must check if claims of excessive charges are true, since the debt arrangement involves major sacrifices on behalf of the kibbutzim.

Meanwhile, UKM decided to slash its 1996 budget to NIS 16 million from NIS 50m. this year and cut its paid staff to 180 from the current 450.

Continental Bank, Evergreen to set up new firm

CONTINENTAL Bank, jointly owned by the Bank Hapoalim group and BGF Germany, has signed an agreement with Evergreen Capital Markets to set up a joint company to manage investment portfolios.

Bank Hapoalim and Evergreen will have an equal share in the new company, which aims to attract foreign investors.

Continental general manager Pini Horev said the new firm is expected to significantly increase the bank's involvement in the capital market.

Galit Lipkis Beck

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IN REGARD TO CHANGE OF NAME OF
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ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (1.10.95)			
	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Swiss franc (SF 200,000)	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
Yen (¥ 10 million)	1.75%	1.75%	1.75%
(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)			
Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates* (29.9.95)			
Currency basket	Buy	Sell	Bank of Israel
U.S. dollar	3.4707	3.4707	3.4707
German mark	2.8710	2.8710	2.8710
French franc	2.0867	2.0867	2.0867
Japanese yen (100)	4.7002	4.7002	4.7002
British pound	0.8088	0.8088	0.8088
Italian lira (100)	3.0225	3.0225	3.0225
Spanish peseta	1.6718	1.6718	1.6718
Swiss franc	2.6889	2.6889	2.6889
Swedish krona	0.4295	0.4295	0.4295
Norwegian krone	0.4658	0.4658	0.4658
Danish krone	0.5887	0.5887	0.5887
Finland mark	0.7003	0.7003	0.7003
Canadian dollar	2.2333	2.2333	2.2333
Australian dollar	2.2423	2.2423	2.2423
S. African rand	0.6145	0.6145	0.6145
Belgian franc (10)	1.0185	1.0185	1.0185
Austrian schilling (10)	3.0274	3.0274	3.0274
Italian lire (1000)	1.6483	1.6483	1.6483
Jordanian dinar	—	—	—
Egyptian pound	—	—	—
Israeli shekel	3.4772	3.4772	3.4772
Irish punt	4.8082	4.8082	4.8082
Spanish peseta (100)	2.4172	2.4172	2.4172

* These rates vary according to bank. ** Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUM

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Comex gold settles firmer
COMMODITIES ROUNDUP

COMEX gold settled barely firmer in dull trading on Friday, drifting quietly despite the ending of the quarter and weak US economic data that buoyed bonds.

Modest producer selling was noted by traders. December gold settled \$0.10 firmer at \$386.50 an ounce.

Analysts are expecting the recent rangebound trading trend to continue for the near future.

Comex silver settled modestly weaker in featureless trading on Friday, pressured by light fund selling in the morning, after the release of weaker-than-expected US economic data, traders said.

Unlike other end-of-quarter sessions, the market lacked volatility. December silver was 3.2 cents lower at \$5.485 an ounce.

Despite signs that US market fundamentals are healthy, pre-weekend liquidation and book-quaring - as well as a lack of strong interest - prevented copper from holding onto gains made early on Friday, traders said.

December copper rose 0.30 cents to 131.65 cents a pound.

Corn prices were boosted to a higher close on Friday by strong export sales numbers in Thursday's USDA weekly export sales report, traders said. Price support also came from forecasts for rain in the western portion of the corn belt.

This would slow down corn harvesting and trim the pace of hedge selling. December corn closed up 2 1/2 at \$3.11 1/4 a bushel.

Active exports plus tight stocks boosted wheat to a higher close on Friday, and new contract highs were set in the distant contracts, traders said. December wheat closed up 8 1/4 at \$4.92 1/4 a bushel.

Chot soybean prices closed higher on Friday on bullish news from a USDA stocks report and active exports of US soybeans, traders said.

November futures closed up one cent at \$6.45 1/4 per bushel.

New York cotton futures settled higher Friday in thin, range-bound trade, as the market corrected itself from low prices that dominated last week, sources said. Most active December settled 0.99 cent a pound higher at 89.59 cents a pound.

Cocoa world sugar numbed late in Friday's session as funds liquidated long positions ahead of October's expiry, dealers said. October sold off heavily before going off the boards, falling 0.41 cents a pound to 11.29 cents.

Cocoa arabica coffee futures ended higher Friday amid steady buying by speculators and roasters, dealers said. Views that Cote d'Ivoire stock levels will show a substantial draw on the week may have bolstered the nearby December position.

The weekly Cote report is slated for release today after the close of trading in New York. December rose 2.00 cents a pound to 117.25.

Cocoa cocoa futures ended mainly weaker Friday, as the US dollar's midday rebound wiped out arbitrage-linked gains scored early on, dealers said. December cocoa fell 7 1/2 a tonne, to \$1,293.

Fiat's profits soar

TURIN (Reuters) - Italian car giant Fiat announced a dramatic leap in profits in the first half of 1995 on Friday as a program of cost cuts and new model launches started to pay rich dividends.

Group pre-tax profits nearly tripled to 2.15 trillion lire (\$1.3 billion) from 727 billion (\$455 million) lire in the first half of 1994, while sales rose by nearly 30 percent to 39.07 trillion lire (\$24.4b.). Fiat said in a statement.

Despite the profits surge, Fiat said the results were not fully satisfactory "if put in relation not only with the sales turnover of the company but also with the demand for adequate remuneration of shareholders."

Gross profits for the whole year were expected to be higher than in 1994, while 1995 group sales were set to reach 76 trillion lire (\$47.5b.), an increase of 18% over 1994, the Fiat statement said.

In addition to manufacturing cars and industrial vehicles, Fiat has interests spanning publishing, insurance, civil engineering, automotive components and agricultural machinery.

It is Italy's biggest private company by a wide margin.

Analysts said the Fiat result was all the more remarkable in view of sluggish growth in the car market in Europe and the market's contraction in Italy - still Fiat's core market.

Fiat, which has bounced back from heavy losses in the early 1990s, attributed its progress in the first six months to the success of its new car model range and the impact of cost-cutting and organizational changes in its plants.

"In the context of the European market, this is a very good result," said Nicholas Potter, car analyst at the London office of Banca Commerciale Italiana (BCI).

Car sales jumped by one-third to 20.26 trillion lire (\$12.66b.), while industrial vehicle sales were

also well up, rising nearly 28% to 5.36 trillion lire (\$3.35b.).

Fiat said it sold 1.15 million cars worldwide, rising to 1.21 million if sales by associate firms in Argentina and Turkey are included. It sold 766,000 units in Europe, 52,000 more than in the first half of 1994.

Sales of Fiat's top-selling subcompact model, the Punto, have outstripped expectations since the car's launch in early 1994, with more than one million sold.

Analysts expected Fiat's new Bravo and Brava mid-range compact model, launched earlier this month, to boost results in the final quarter of the year.

"The impact so far this year of the Bravo has been more as a cost," said Marcello Sallusti, Italian equities analyst at Nomura Research Institute in London, referring to the huge investment in new plant prior to the launch of the car range. "The main effort in renewing the model range has now been made," he added.

Fisons launches last defense against Rorer

LONDON (Reuters) - Besieged British drugs firm Fisons Plc on Friday announced a raft of joint ventures and a profit forecast in a last effort to stave off a hostile £1.7 billion bid from Franco-US firm Rhône-Poulenc Rorer Inc.

Fisons chief executive Stuart Wallis said the news showed Fisons could carve out a successful independent existence.

"We have announced today significant arrangements... which demonstrate that our strategy can and will deliver real and sustainable value," he said.

Fisons said in its final defense document that it expected operating profit from its pharmaceutical division to be not less than £100 million for 1995, which compared with £64.3m. last time.

The forecast is after an £18m. charge for non-recurring research and development expenditure.

The firm also said it expects to

recommend a final dividend of three pence per share, up from 2.6 pence last year, making a year total of five pence per share versus 4.3 pence.

Along with the predictions came news of a series of joint ventures.

Fisons said it had secured a marketing and development agreement with Ciba-Geigy on the Swiss firm's novel lralukast asthma drug, using Fisons' inhalers.

It also announced a deal with US firm Magainin Pharmaceuticals Inc. to develop and market a drug known as MSI-843 to treat infection with cystic fibrosis.

Adding to that Fisons said that talks with Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co (3M), on a co-promotion agreement for Airo-mir HFA aerosol brands, were at an advanced stage.

Fisons also detailed three

smaller Europe-based joint projects, including a treatment for the skin condition Eczema.

Fisons promised more deals to come and hinted that one possible agreement could lead to access to a full therapeutic product range with an unnamed specialist drugs firm.

"More negotiations are in progress which the board is confident will give rise to further partnerships strengthening the future of the business," Fisons said.

Fisons has put its state-of-the-art inhaler technology, and especially its Ultrahaler device, at the forefront of its battle to resist Rorer's bid. Fisons says the devices give it access to areas of the lucrative asthma market previously closed to it.

But Rorer was swift to condemn the deals as insignificant and unlikely to produce profits for a long time.

Southern Electric confirms it's in bid talks

LONDON (Reuters) - Britain's biggest regional electricity company (REC) Southern Electric Plc, whose shares leapt in late Friday trade, confirmed it was in bid talks which could lead to the sixth takeover of the country's electricity groups.

"The board of Southern announces that it is in discussions with a third party which is likely to lead to a recommended offer for the company," Southern said in a statement, adding that it would make another statement shortly.

The company declined to identify its suitor or reveal whether or not it was an overseas company.

Some analysts think Southern Electric, which has twice tried and failed to assemble the first REC-REC merger, tops the wanted list of John Baker, the chairman of England and Wales' largest electricity generator - National Power.

"National Power is down two pence, its main headquarters are in Swindon, which is in the same

patch as Southern, so I think there's a fairly strong chance that they are behind it," said one analyst, adding: "There aren't that many overseas companies that could take on Southern."

If a deal is struck, it may top conglomerate Hanson's £2.5 billion agreed takeover for Eastern Group.

Other potential predators suspected to be on the prowl include US utilities such as PacifiCorp, which broke off white knight talks with regional electricity company Manweb.

PacifiCorp, which is known to have looked at other RECs, is tipped as a likely bidder after having gathered vital information during its failed talks with the Merseyside and North Wales REC, industry sources say.

Sources close to the Manweb talks said parties had been close to agreeing a bid of around £10.50-£11.00 per share, when PacifiCorp got cold feet because of fears of being sucked into a takeover race similar to that for

Manweb's peer Norweb.

As Manweb, desperately battling against a hostile £1.13 billion bid from Scottish Power, saw its shares sink to close 16 pence lower at 998 pence, an industry source close to the talks derided PacifiCorp as "spineless."

The REC was touring its institutional investors on Friday in a last-ditch attempt to convince them to turn down a gleeful Scottish Power. Scottish Power's offer closes Friday.

But Scottish Power, whose bid has already been cleared by the government, already holds a 19.4 percent stake after buying more shares on Friday.

But while the market buzzed with bid speculation, a high-powered auction battle for REC Norweb was in full swing.

The country's takeover panel confirmed that Norweb, which has urged shareholders to take no action on Thursday's £1.72b. raised bid by British water giant North West Water, should advise investors by the end of today on

the best course of action.

In the first transatlantic bidding war for one of Britain's 12 RECs, which were privatized at 240 pence per share in 1990, North West Water trumped by £126m. a rival bid for Norweb by two US-based utilities.

News of the bid came just hours after Norweb recommended the rival offer by Houston Industries and Central & South West Corp (CSW) - but the US utilities have conceded their £10.50 a share offer is not final.

The water group's offer for Norweb - cash and shares worth about £11.04 or a cash alternative of £10.75 - is the highest in a sector which has been in a takeover frenzy since the RECs came up for grabs in March when the government's anti-takeover protective shield expired.

Some analysts say that if the government decides against referring the water bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, North West Water will clinch the deal.

Kloekner shares fall 47% on loss outlook

FRANKFURT (Reuters) - Shares in Kloekner Werke AG on Friday tumbled 47 percent after the troubled German engineering group announced a heavy loss for the year, proposed halving its capital and let go its chief executive.

Kloekner shares, delayed from trading until the end of the bourse session because of massive selling orders that overwhelmed dealers, were announced as having fallen DM 42 to close the session at DM 48.

Industry analysts immediately slashed earnings estimates and forecast tough times ahead for the Duisburg-based group, which underwent a painful restructuring just last year.

The company had then sought protection from creditors and sold off its loss-making steel business, a last-ditch effort to stave off bankruptcy.

Kloekner Werke late on Thursday had said it expected to post a loss of about DM 210m. for the 1994/95 business year ended September 30 after reporting a DM 5m. profit in the prior business year.

The group also said it would not extend the contract of management board chairman Hans Christoph von Rohr.

The group is now planning to propose splitting its core capital to DM 229m. from DM 458m. and wants to raise more money when conditions improve.

APPOINTMENTS

Ya'acov Weiss was nominated deputy general manager and legal counsel to Israel Aircraft Industries. The US-born Weiss is a graduate of Case Western Reserve law school in Ohio. He has worked in IAI's legal department in international contracts since immigrating in 1980.

Niva Pnau was named general manager of Domino's Pizza. Pnau was formerly deputy general manager of Burger Ranch.

Amir Makov was elected chairman of the Israel Export Institute. He is general manager and chairman of Pazchem, a board member of ICL and Tadiran and chairman of the Pharmaceuticals division at the Manufacturers Association.

Zvi Shaivitz was chosen general manager of Israel Land Development Insurance.

Ayal Carmon was named chief dealer, managing the trading room at Trade Bank.

Yitzhak Geva was named communications engineer at Memorex-Telex (Israel).

Amir Porat was named Paz Fuel's new equipment and distribution manager.

Shlomo Amir was named deputy general manager of CTI marketing and sales at NICE Systems.

Nachman Rubyfeld was named deputy general manager at Team Computers.

Avi Zemler, general manager of Ambin (part of the Minerva Industries group) was voted Manager of the Year by marketing survey institute Elul.

Changes at Sunfrost. Ariela Turner was chosen deputy general manager of marketing. Gabi David is the new operations manager and Noam Ya'ari is export manager.

Changes at the Edomim hotels. Mickey Rosenthal is the new general manager of the Topaz Hotel in Eilat. Dror Goldstein was chosen manager of Eilat's Reef Hotel.

Rachel Neiman

Indexes decrease again

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

FELICE MARANZ



Two-Sided index: 200.25 -0.81% Maof index: 203.90 -0.87%

THE Maof Index fell 0.87 percent to 203.9, and the Two-Sided Index decreased 0.81% to 200.25 yesterday, as across the exchange more than 2.5 shares fell for everyone that rose.

Changing hands was NIS 59.7 million in shares, NIS 18.9m. below Thursday's figure and about NIS 40m. below average levels three weeks ago.

Bezek, listed on the Maof Index, fell 2.75% on news that the government has scheduled its tender allowing competing phone companies to provide international services here for October 18, said David Rosenberg, analyst with Herzilya firm Pacific Mediterranean.

Until now, Bezek has held a monopoly on long-distance

phone calls here. Maof-listed Teva fell 3.5% for a second trading day, following losses on Nasdaq. The drug company's American depositary receipts fell to 36 1/4 on Friday from 37 1/4 on Wednesday, the last full day of trading to influence the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

The top gainer on the Two-Sided Index, Cial Electronics Industries, rose 3.25% following gains in ECI Telecom Ltd. on Wall Street.

Cial Electronics owns a 28.2% stake in ECI, which went up to 22 1/2 on Friday from 20 1/4 on Wednesday.

Maof Index-listed Osem Investments rose 1.5% amid investor optimism about retail shares. (Bloomberg)

TEL AVIV STOCKS

Multi-sided trading

Commercial	Price	Change
Bank Leumi	200.25	-0.81%
Bank Hapoalim	198.50	-0.87%
Bank Mizrahi	195.00	-0.92%
Bank Leumi	192.00	-0.97%
Bank Hapoalim	188.00	-1.02%
Bank Mizrahi	185.00	-1.07%
Bank Leumi	182.00	-1.12%
Bank Hapoalim	178.00	-1.17%
Bank Mizrahi	175.00	-1.22%
Bank Leumi	172.00	-1.27%
Bank Hapoalim	168.00	-1.32%
Bank Mizrahi	165.00	-1.37%
Bank Leumi	162.00	-1.42%
Bank Hapoalim	158.00	-1.47%
Bank Mizrahi	155.00	-1.52%
Bank Leumi	152.00	-1.57%
Bank Hapoalim	148.00	-1.62%
Bank Mizrahi	145.00	-1.67%
Bank Leumi	142.00	-1.72%
Bank Hapoalim	138.00	-1.77%
Bank Mizrahi	135.00	-1.82%
Bank Leumi	132.00	-1.87%
Bank Hapoalim	128.00	-1.92%
Bank Mizrahi	125.00	-1.97%
Bank Leumi	122.00	-2.02%
Bank Hapoalim	118.00	-2.07%
Bank Mizrahi	115.00	-2.12%
Bank Leumi	112.00	-2.17%
Bank Hapoalim	108.00	-2.22%
Bank Mizrahi	105.00	-2.27%
Bank Leumi	102.00	-2.32%
Bank Hapoalim	98.00	-2.37%
Bank Mizrahi	95.00	-2.42%
Bank Leumi	92.00	-2.47%
Bank Hapoalim	88.00	-2.52%
Bank Mizrahi	85.00	-2.57%
Bank Leumi	82.00	-2.62%
Bank Hapoalim	78.00	-2.67%
Bank Mizrahi	75.00	-2.72%
Bank Leumi	72.00	-2.77%
Bank Hapoalim	68.00	-2.82%
Bank Mizrahi	65.00	-2.87%
Bank Leumi	62.00	-2.92%
Bank Hapoalim	58.00	-2.97%
Bank Mizrahi	55.00	-3.02%
Bank Leumi	52.00	-3.07%
Bank Hapoalim	48.00	-3.12%
Bank Mizrahi	45.00	-3.17%
Bank Leumi	42.00	-3.22%
Bank Hapoalim	38.00	-3.27%
Bank Mizrahi	35.00	-3.32%
Bank Leumi	32.00	-3.37%
Bank Hapoalim	28.00	-3.42%
Bank Mizrahi	25.00	-3.47%
Bank Leumi	22.00	-3.52%
Bank Hapoalim	18.00	-3.57%
Bank Mizrahi	15.00	-3.62%
Bank Leumi	12.00	-3.67%
Bank Hapoalim	8.00	-3.72%
Bank Mizrahi	5.00	-3.77%
Bank Leumi	2.00	-3.82%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-3.87%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-3.92%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-3.97%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-4.02%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-4.07%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-4.12%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-4.17%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-4.22%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-4.27%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-4.32%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-4.37%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-4.42%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-4.47%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-4.52%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-4.57%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-4.62%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-4.67%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-4.72%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-4.77%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-4.82%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-4.87%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-4.92%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-4.97%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-5.02%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-5.07%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-5.12%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-5.17%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-5.22%
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Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-5.42%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-5.47%
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Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-5.57%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-5.62%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-5.67%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-5.72%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-5.77%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-5.82%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-5.87%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-5.92%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-5.97%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-6.02%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-6.07%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-6.12%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-6.17%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-6.22%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-6.27%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-6.32%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-6.37%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-6.42%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-6.47%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-6.52%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-6.57%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-6.62%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-6.67%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-6.72%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-6.77%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-6.82%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-6.87%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-6.92%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-6.97%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-7.02%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-7.07%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-7.12%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-7.17%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-7.22%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-7.27%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-7.32%
Bank Mizrahi	0.00	-7.37%
Bank Leumi	0.00	-7.42%
Bank Hapoalim	0.00	-7.47%

